THE CHILDE'S Counting-book.

Or,

An Entrance into Arithmetick, conteining the plaineſt and *eaſieſt waies for numbring, either* by Letters or Figures, with greateſt varietie of Examples in both kindes.

Alſo how to ſet down a bill of Accompts, and to caſt it up, with many other things very *helpfull for the ſpeedy and true caſting up* of any ſumme whatſoever.

Alſo the Names and Order of all the *Bookes of the Old and New Teſtament,* with the number of their Chapters, whereunto are adjoyned Prayers for Children, with Graces afore and after meate.

See, Weigh, and *Iudge.*

AT LONDON,
Printed by *H. L.* for *William Sheffard*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop, at the South end of *Popes-head* Alley neere *Lumbard-ſtreet.*
MDCXXIV.

Cox: Pigeon has Booke. 1675

THE
CHILDE'S
Counting-book.

TO THE CHRISTIAN READER.

Eeing the knowledge of Numbers to bee very neceſſary, and many unapt to attaine thereto, I haue endeuoured to ſet downe ſuch eaſy waies, for the help thereof, as are fitteſt for Children; and the rather, becauſe as yet, amongſt all the Bookes which are ſet forth, I haue not ſeene any which may give content in this kinde; for either the price of them is too great for little-ones to ſpoyle, or elſe beyond their capacities, which muſt needs diſcourage many children, that otherwiſe might learne with greater eaſe to themſelves and their Teachers, and with leſſe charge to their Parents. And furthermore (for the help not onely of Children, but alſo of ſuch, who

by reaſon of their yeeres, are eyther aſham'd to ſhew their ignorance, or elſe want time and meanes to obtaine help from others) I have given directions, how to write a bill of Accounts, and to ſumme it up, with divers other things belonging thereto. And withall I have ſet down the Names and Order of all the Books of the Old and New Teſtament, with the Number of their Chapters, ſo as any one who can reade (learning them by heart) might be able to finde out any Chapter or Pſalme readily. Whereunto I have adjoined Prayers for Children, which may fitly bee us'd in the Morning, and Evening: and alſo for the help of all ſuch as are ignorant, I have ſet downe divers ſhort formes of Prayer (otherwiſe call'd Graces) to be us'd afore and after meat: Hoping, that as I have intended this work for the good of many: ſo it will alſo prove a meanes whereby to effect my deſire. If aught hath bin omitted, which might any waies bee helpfull for a Childes firſt entrance into Arithmetick, or to make theſe things more plaine which are already ſet downe, I purpoſe heereafter, ſo ſoone as I ſhall have a fit opportunity, to adde it hereunto. Alſo if this my labour take good effect, I ſhall (yer long) bee encouraged to ſet foorth another work no leſſe helpfull for true writing. In the meane time commending this to the Bleſſing of God and thy favourable acceptation, I reſt,

Thine in the Lord,
R. H.

THE

THE CHILDE'S Counting-booke.

Revel. Chap. 13. *verse* 18.

Let him that hath understanding, M — C — X — i
count the number of the Beast, — D — L — v
for it is the number of a man,
and his number is — DC — Lx — vi

The seven Characters or Letters, wherwith the Numbers are to be fashioned, with their significations *set downe.*

One — i
Five — v
Tenne — X
Fiftie — L
One hundred — C
Five hundred — D
One thousand — M

M — DC — LX — vi
One thousand sixe hundred sixtie sixe — MDCLXvi

The reſt of the Numbers be made (of the former Letters) as here followeth.

Two — ii
Three — iii
Foure — iiii or iv
Sixe — vi
Seven — vii
Eight — viii
Nine — ix

Twenty — xx
Thirty — xxx
Fortie — xl
Sixty, or Threeſcore — lx
Seventie, or Threeſcore and ten — lxx
Eightie, or Foureſcore — lxxx
Ninety, or Foureſcore and ten — xc

Two hundred — cc
Three hundred — ccc
Foure hundred — cccc or cd
Six hundred — dc
Seven hundred — dcc
Eight hundred — dccc
Nine hundred — dcccc or cm

Two thouſand — mm
Three thouſand — mmm

A Table, briefly containing all the numbers afore-going, by an equall progreſsion, ſo as counting them backward from the right hand to the left, euerie number conteyneth the next afore it, tenne times.

M	C	X	I
MM	CC	XX	II
MMM	CCC	XXX	III
	CD	XL	IV
	D	L	V
	DC	Lx	VI
	DCC	Lxx	VII
	DCCC	Lxxx	VIII
	CM	XC	IX

This Table alone might ſuffice to make you perfect, for the ſetting downe of any greater number whatſoever, as may appeare, if you joine the greateſt number of the third line, and the numbers of the lower line together which make MMMCMXCIX. it being the greateſt number that may conveniently be expreſt by letters; and ſo in like manner you may eaſily learne hereby to ſet downe any leſſer ſummes. Only this you are to know, that whenſoever a ſingle x is plac'd on the left hand of any of theſe numbers following (if an L. follow not) they are alwaies to bee pronounced together, according to the words which are ſet underneath.

xi.	xii.	xiii.	xiv.	xv.	xvi.	xvii.	xviii.	xix.
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	ſixteen	ſeventeen	eighteen	nineteen

A Practice to number by Letters:

I	rrri	Lri	rCi	Crri
ii	rrrii	Lrii	rCii	Crrii
iii	rrriii	Lriii	rCiii	Crriii
iv	rrriv	Lriv	rCiv	Crriv
v	rrrv	Lrv	rCv	Crrv
vi	rrrvi	Lrvi	rCvi	Crrvi
vii	rrrvii	Lrvii	rCvii	Crrvii
viii	rrrviii	Lrviii	rCviii	Crrviii
ix	rrrix	Lrix	rCix	Crrix
x	rl	Lrr	C	Crrr
xi	rli	Lrri	Ci	Crrri
xii	rlii	Lrrii	Cii	Crrrii
xiii	rliii	Lrriii	Ciii	Crrriii
xiv	rliv	Lrriv	Civ	Crrriv
xv	rlv	Lrrv	Cv	Crrrv
xvi	rlvi	Lrrvi	Cvi	Crrrvi
xvii	rlvii	Lrrvii	Cvii	Crrrvii
xviii	rlviii	Lrrviii	Cviii	Crrrviii
xix	rlix	Lrrix	Cix	Crrrix
xx	L	Lrrr	Cr	Crl
xxi	Li	Lrrri	Cri	Crli
xxii	Lii	Lrrrii	Crii	Crlii
xxiii	Liii	Lrrriii	Criii	Crliii
xxiv	Liv	Lrrriv	Criv	Crliv
xxv	Lv	Lrrrv	Crv	Crlv
xxvi	Lvi	Lrrrvi	Crvi	Crlvi
xxvii	Lvii	Lrrrvii	Crvii	Crlvii
xxviii	Lviii	Lrrrviii	Crviii	Crlviii
xxix	Lix	Lrrrix	Crix	Crlix
xxx	Lr	rC	Crr	Cl

A farther practice of Numeration by Letters, wherein are set downe by an equall progression (according to the manner of the Table afore-going) all such numbers as are *easily mis-taken.*

DC	LX	vi
CD	XL	iv
XC	CX	xi
CX	XC	ix
XDC	CLX	xvi
XCD	CXL	xiv
XXC	CCX	xxi
XCX	CXC	xix
XXDC	CCLX	xxvi
XXCD	CCXL	xxiv
XXXC	CCCX	xxxi
XXCX	CCXC	xxix
XXXDC	CCCLX	xxxvi
XXXCD	CCCXL	xxxiv

Such

Such numbers as are easily mistaken.	Such Numbers as may be set downe two wayes.
DCx ——— lxi	——iv ——— or ——— iiii
DxC ——— lix	——xiv ——— or ——— xiiii
CDx ——— xli	——xxiv ——— or ——— xxiiii
DCxx ——— lxii	——xxxiv ——— or ——— xxxiiii
CDxx ——— xlii	——xliv ——— or ——— xliiii
DCxxx ——— lxiii	——liv ——— or ——— liiii
CDxxx ——— xliii	——lxiv ——— or ——— lxiiii
DCxl ——— lxiv	——lxxiv ——— or ——— lxxiiii
CDlx ——— xlvi	——lxxxiv ——— or ——— lxxxiiii
DClx ——— lxvi	——xCiv ——— or ——— xCiiii
CDxl ——— xliv	——Civ ——— or ——— Ciiii
DCl ——— lxv	——Cxiv ——— or ——— Cxiiii
CDl ——— xlv	——Cxxiv ——— or ——— Cxxiiii
DClxx ——— lxvii	——Cxxxiv ——— or ——— Cxxxiiii
CDlxx ——— xlvii	——Cxliv ——— or ——— Cxliiii
DClxxx ——— lxviii	
CDlxxx ——— xlviii	
DCxC ——— lxix	
DCCx ——— lxxi	
DCCCx ——— lxxxi	
DCCxC ——— lxxix	

In these examples afore-going, where the numbers are set down two severall waies; you are to understand, that those towards the right hand, are most commonly used: but the other might more conveniently be used, and with greater approbation of the Learned: As may appeare by the Works of that Reverend and judicious Divine, M. *William Perkins*, where the numbers of the Chapters are after the same manner.

The

The tenne Characters wherewith the Numbers in Arithmetick are faſhioned, with their ſignifications ſet downe.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.
One, two, three, foure, five, ſix, ſeven, eight, nine, cipher.

THere are no mo but theſe Characters us'd, for the expreſſing of any ſumme whatſoeuer: Whereof nine of them are call'd ſignifying figures, and the tenth which is made like an *o*, is called a cipher, and of it ſelfe ſignifieth nothing: but being plac't on the right hand of any of the other figures, it encreaſeth their value.

Whenſoeuer any of the nine ſignifying figures are found alone, or in the beginning of any ſumme, they ſignify their owne ſimple value (which is agreeable to the examples afore-going) but if they bee in any other part of a ſumme, their values are according to their place.

A place is a ſeat or roome wherein any figure ſtandeth, and how many figures ſoever (either ſignifying figures or ciphers) are found in any ſumme, ſo many places are contein'd therein.

The firſt place of any ſumme ſtandeth next the right hand, from thence you are to reckon (backward) toward the left hand, untill you knowe every place perfectly: Then you muſt expreſſe them forward as you uſe to reade.

For the more eaſe in learning of any ſumme which conteineth many figures or places, it may bee divided into ternaries.

A ter-

A ternary consisteth of three figures or places, the first figure or place signifieth unites, the second tens, and the third hundreds.

The three figures or places of every ternary in any summe, must be pronounc't together with their denominations, as if they were written alone by themselves.

A denomination is the last value or name, which is to be added to any summe; as when you say 45 men, men is the denomination; but if you say 54 pounds, pounds is the denomination; and so of any other thing, but the denomination of the first ternary is, unites: the denomination of the second ternary is, thousands: the denomination of the third ternary, is Millions: of the fourth ternary, thousand Millions; of the fift, Millions of Millions: of the sixt, thousand Millions of Millions: and so forth.

You are to knowe that ten times ten maketh a hundred: ten times a hundred, or a hundred times ten maketh a thousand; a thousand times a thousand maketh a Million, &c.

As you have bin taught already what a ternary is, so you are also to understand, that whensoever any sum containes in it divers ternaries, the easiest way to learn them is, by putting a full point betwixt each ternary, after this manner. 222.222.222. or by setting a brace right against the three figures or places of each ternary, according to those examples in the Table of Numeration following.

Also you are to know, that whensoeuer this figure (1) is plac't in the second place of any ternary, if another

ther ſignifying figure commeth next afore it, then thoſe two figures are to be pronounced together, as if it were but one place; examples hereof you may ſee both in the upper and alſo in the lower line of the Table of Numeration.

The firſt ternary of every ſumme containeth in it the firſt, ſecond, and third place thereof: the ſecond ternary containeth the fourth, fift, and ſixt place: the third ternary containeth the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth place, &c.

The denomination of the firſt ternary (which is unites) is not to bee expreſſed but underſtood. I have therefore ſet it downe in the Table which you are to learne, in a contrary letter, to ſignifie ſo much, but the denominations of the other two ternaries in the Table, muſt be added to their numerators.

A numerator is any figure, or figures whereby any kinde of denomination is valued; as when you ſay, 34 men, 34 is the numerator, or when you ſay, 222 thouſand, 222 is the numerator or valuer.

Whenſoeuer a cipher or ciphers is plac'd at the latter end of a ſumme, it ſerveth not to encreaſe the value thereof, but onely to fill up a roume, 87656. that it might be anſwerable to the ſum or ſums, 06543 which are plac't with it, as in this example, 00432.

Whole number conſiſteth of three kindes, that is to ſay, of digit number, article number, mixt or compound number.

The Digit Number is any Number under ten: Such as any of theſe nine figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, whereof I ſpake afore.

The

The reaſon why they are call'd Digits, is from the Latine word *Digitus*, which ſignifieth a finger: they being ſuch Numbers as may be counted upon the fingers.

The Article-number is any kinde, which hath in the firſt place a cipher (ſuch as this *o*) and theſe Numbers may alwaies bee divided juſt by 10 without any remainer, as 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100,200, &c.

The mixt or compound Number, may contein many Articles, or at the leaſt one Article and a Digit, as 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,21,22,23,24,25, and ſo forth, or 101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109, 1001,1102,2002,2202,3003,3303,4004,4404, and ſo forth. And as any Article-number may be made a compound, by putting thereto a Digit, ſo likewiſe any compound Number may be made an Article-number, by putting thereto a cipher.

All the afore-named kindes of Number, are plainely ſet down in the pages following, ſo as thereby alone you may eaſily learn either to read or ſet downe the greateſt ſum that can conveniently be expreſt. Which is as much as the Art of Numeration teacheth.

In the three next pages following, you may learn the Figure-numbers (from 1 to Cxl) by the helpe of the Letter-numbers, which ſtand right againſt them, and alſo thereby you may learn to Number either by dozens or ſcores: the which thing is very helpfull to Multiplication, as hereafter may appeare.

Next after theſe Numbers afore-named, there are ſet downe (in two pages) nine ſeverall ternaries, the three

three figures in each ternarie are alike: the which ternaries (being learn'd perfectly) may ſerue as a key to open the ſecond part of the Table (of Numeration,) which followeth next after them. For in the ſecond part of the Table (by reaſon that all the figures in every ſumme are alike) if you learne the firſt ternary in any ſum thereof (perfectly) you have learn'd the other two ternaries which follow: for the figures in all the three ternaries muſt be pronounced alike, as if they were written alone from the reſt, onely adding to each ternary his denomination. As thouſand to the ſecond ternary, and Millions to the third ternary. As for the firſt ternary, the denomination (whereof is unites) it is not to be expreſt, but vnderſtood.

Although it be the eaſieſt way (as I have ſhew'd afore) to learne the ſums by ternaries, yet foraſmuch as they are commonly taught after another way, I have ſo fram'd the Table, that having learn'd them firſt by ternaries, they may be learn'd the other way alſo. As for example: If you would know what the figure 2. in the third place of the ſecond ternary ſignifies, look in the order of places for the ſixt place, and you ſhall finde that the figure 2. which ſtandeth right againſt it, ſignifieth 200 thouſand.

The like you may do in any of the other places. For you are to know, that the words thouſand and Millions, which are the names of the places, do anſwer unto any of the three figures in the ternaries, againſt which they ſtand.

Alſo you are to underſtand, that the Numbers may be read either as Cardinalls or Ordinalls.

They

They are called Cardinall Numbers, when they ſerve to expreſſe the value or ſum of any thing. As when you ſay 7. Chapters, 8. Chapters, 9. Chapters, &c.

And they are called Ordinall Numbers, when they ſerve to expreſs the order of any thing. As when you ſay the 7th Chapter, the 8th Chapter, the 9th Chapter, &c.

Theſe latter ought to have (th) ſet over the head for their diſtinction: but in printed books it is ſeldom or never obſerved, you muſt therefore diſtinguiſh them onely by the ſenſe of the place wherin they are ſet.

A Practice

A Practice for numbring, wherein all the ſeverall kinds of numerative Characters, are contained in one line.

1	t	i	I	One or First.
2	tt	ii	II	Two or Secõd.
3	ttt	iii	III	Three or Third.
4	ſb	iv	IV	And ſo forth.
5	b	v	V	
6	bt	vi	VI	is half a dozen.
7	btt	vii	VII	
8	bttt	viii	VIII	
9	tx	ix	IX	
10	x	x	X	is half a ſcore.
11	xt	xi	XI	
12	xtt	xii	XII	is 1 dozen.
13	xttt	xiii	XIII	
14	xtb	xiv	XIV	
15	xb	xv	XV	
16	xbt	xvi	XVI	
17	xbtt	xvii	XVII	
18	xbttt	xviii	XVIII	
19	xtx	xix	XIX	
20	xx	xx	XX	
21	xxt	xxi	XXI	
22	xxtt	xxii	XXII	
23	xxttt	xxiii	XXIII	
24	xxtb	xxiv	XXIV	is 2 dozen.
25	xxb	xxv	XXV	
26	xxbt	xxvi	XXVI	
27	xxbtt	xxvii	XXVII	
28	xxbttt	xxviii	XXVIII	
29	xxtx	xxix	XXIX	
30	xxx	xxx	XXX	
31	xxxt	xxxi	XXXI	

32 xxxii xxxii XXXII
33 xxxiii xxxiii XXXIII
34 xxxiv xxxiv XXXIV
35 xxxv xxxv XXXV
36 xxxvi xxxvi XXXVI—is three dozen.
37 xxxvii xxxvii XXXVII
38 xxxviii xxxviii XXXVIII
39 xxxix xxxix XXXIX
40 xl xl XL—is 2 score.
41 xli xli XLI
42 xlii xlii XLII
43 xliii xliii XLIII
44 xliv xliv XLIV
45 xlv xlv XLV
46 xlvi xlvi XLVI
47 xlvii xlvii XLVII
48 xlviii xlviii XLVIII—is 4 dozen.
49 xlix xlix XLIX
50 l l L
51 li li LI
52 lii lii LII
53 liii liii LIII
54 liv liv LIV
55 lv lv LV
56 lvi lvi LVI
57 lvii lvii LVII
58 lviii lviii LVIII
59 lix lix LIX
60 lx lx LX—is 5. doz or 3. score.
61 lxi lxi LXI
62 lxii lxii LXII
63 lxiii lxiii LXIII
64 lxiv lxiv LXIV
65 lxv lxv LXV
66 lxvi lxvi LXVI
67 lxvii lxvii LXVII
68 lxviii lxviii LXVIII
69 lxix

69 lxix lxix LXIX

70 lxx lxx LXX

71 lxxi lxxi LXXI

72 lxxii lxxii LXXII is 6 dozen.

73 lxxiii lxxiii LXXIII

74 lxxiv lxxiv LXXIV

75 lxxv lxxv LXXV

76 lxxvi lxxvi LXXVI

77 lxxvii lxxvii LXXVII

78 lxxviii lxxviii LXXVIII

79 lxxix lxxix LXXIX

80 lxxx lxxx LXXX is 4 score.

81 lxxxi lxxxi LXXXI

82 lxxxii lxxxii LXXXII

83 lxxxiii lxxxiii LXXXIII

84 lxxxiv lxxxiv LXXXIV is 7 dozen.

85 lxxxv lxxxv LXXXV

86 lxxxvi lxxxvi LXXXVI

87 lxxxvii lxxxvii LXXXVII

88 lxxxviii lxxxviii LXXXVIII

89 lxxxix lxxxix LXXXIX

90 xc xc XC

91 xci xci XCI

92 xcii xcii XCII

93 xciii xciii XCIII

94 xciv xciv XCIV

95 xcv xcv XCV

96 xcvi xcvi XCVI is 8 dozen.

97 xcvii xcvii XCVII

98 xcviii xcviii XCVIII

99 xcix xcix XCIX

100 c c C is 5 score.

101 ci ci CI

102 cii cii CII

103 ciii ciii CIII

104 civ civ CIV

105 cv cv CV

106 cvi cvi CVI
107 cvii cvii CVII
108 cviii cviii CVIII is 9 doz.
109 cix cix CIX
110 cx cx CX
111 cxi cxi CXI
112 cxii cxii CXII
113 cxiii cxiii CXIII
114 cxiv cxiv CXIV
115 cxv cxv CXV
116 cxvi cxvi CXVI
117 cxvii cxvii CXVII
118 cxviii cxviii CXVIII
119 cxix cxix CXIX
120 cxx cxx CXX 10 doz. 06 sc.
121 cxxi cxxi CXXI
122 cxxii cxxii CXXII
123 cxxiii cxiii CXXIII
124 cxxiv cxxiv CXXIV
125 cxxv cxxv CXXV
126 cxxvi cxxvi CXXVI
127 cxxvii cxxvii CXXVII
128 cxxviii cxxviii CXXVIII
129 cxxix cxxix CXXIX
130 cxxx cxxx CXXX
131 cxxxi cxxxi CXXXI
132 cxxxii cxxxii CXXXII 11 doz.
140 cxl CXL is 7 score.
144 cxliv cxliv CXLIV 12 doz.
160 clx CLX is 8 score.
180 clxxx CLXXX 9 score.

These nine examples which are contained in this page, and the next, do ſhew how any of the nine ſignifying figures do increaſe their value to the third *place: which being learn'd perfectly (by the help of the let*ter-numbers which are againſt them) may ſerve as a key to open the Table of Numeration, following.

EXAMPLE I.

i — 1
r — 10
C — 100
Cri — 111

EXAMPLE II.

ii — 2
rr — 20
CC — 200
CCrrii — 222

EXAMPLE III.

iii — 3
rrr — 30
CCC — 300
CCCrrriii — 333

EXAMPLE. IV.

iv — 4
rl — 40
CD — 400
CDrliv — 444

EXAMPLE V.

v ——— 5
L ——— 50
D ——— 500
DLv ——— 555

EXAMPLE VI.

vi ——— 6
Lx ——— 60
DC ——— 600
DCLxvi ——— 666

EXAMPLE VII.

vii ——— 7
Lxx ——— 70
DCC ——— 700
DCCLxxvii ——— 777

EXAMPLE VIII.

viii ——— 8
Lxxx ——— 80
DCCC ——— 800
DCCCLxxxviii ——— 888

EXAMPLE IX.

ix ——— 9
XC ——— 90
CM ——— 900
CMXCix ——— 999

A Table of Numeration containing 3 Ternaries, or 9 places.

i	1
x	10
C	100
i thousand.	1.000
x thousand.	10.000
C thousand.	100.000
i million	1.000.000
x millions.	10.000.000
C millions.	100.000.000
Cxi millions. Cxi thousand. Cxi	111.111.111

The word Thousand and Millions (both in this upper part, and in the lower part of the Table) do answer unto all the three figures in every ternary against which they stand

Millions — Thousands — Unites

222 millions. 222 thousand. 222	222.222.222
333 millions. 333 thousand. 333	333.333.333
444 millions. 444 thousand. 444	444.444.444
555 millions. 555 thousand. 555	555.555.555
666 millions. 666 thousand. 666	666.666.666
777 millions. 777 thousand. 777	777.777.777
888 millions. 888 thousand. 888	888.888.888
999 millions. 999 thousand. 999	999.999.999

These lines also e-going, and those which follow, doe shew how every summe in the Table ought to be read.

ninth place — eighth place — seventh place — fifth place — fourth place — third place — second place — first place

123 millions. 456 thousand. 789	123.456.789
987 millions. 654 thousand. 321	987.654.321
120 millions. 450 thousand. 789	120.450.789
907 millions. 604 thousand. 301	907.604.301
087 millions. 054 thousand. 021	087.054.021
821 millions. 731 thousand. 641	821.731.641
712 millions. 613 thousand. 514	712.613.514

The upper line, and also the lower line in this Table doth shew that whensoever the figure 1 is plac't in the second place of any ternary, if another signifying figure commeth next, &c.

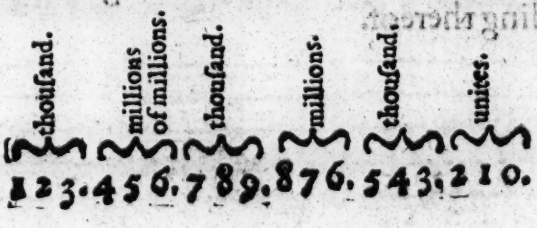
millions — thousands — unites

The names of the places. The order of the places. The names of the places.

A farther practice for Numeration.

MCXI				1111
2000.	200.	20.	2	2222
3000.	300.	30.	3	3333
4000.	400.	40.	4	4444
5000.	500.	50.	5	5555
6000.	600.	60.	6	6666
7000.	700.	70.	7	7777
8000.	800.	80.	8	8888
9000.	900.	90.	9	9999
1000.	200.	30.	4	1234
4000.	300.	20.	1	4321
2000.	300.	40.	5	2345
5000.	400.	30.	2	5432
3000.	400.	50.	6	3456
6000.	500.	40.	3	6543
4000.	500.	60.	7	4567
7000.	600.	50.	4	7654
5000.	600.	70.	8	5678
8000.	700.	60.	5	8765
6000.	700.	80.	9	6789
9000.	800.	70.	6	9876

12——120	24——240	37——370	57——570
21——210	42——420	73——730	75——750
13——130	25——250	38——380	58——580
31——310	52——520	83——830	85——850
14——140	26——260	39——390	59——590
41——410	62——620	93——130	95——950
15——150	27——270	45——450	67——670
51——510	72——720	54——540	76——760
16——160	28——280	46——460	68——680
61——610	82——820	64——40	86——860
17——170	29——290	47——470	69——690
71——710	92——920	74——740	96——960
18——180	34——340	48——480	78——780
81——810	43——430	84——840	87——870
19——190	35——350	49——490	79——790
91——910	53——530	94——940	97——970
23——230	36——360	56——560	89——890
32——320	63——630	65——650	98——980



The

THE Table following is of ſuch great uſe for the caſting up of accompts readily, that you ought to learn it perfectly (by heart) both backwards and forwards. As for example: When you have learn'd, that 3 times 4 is 12, you are to learn alſo, that 4 times 3 produceth or bringeth forth the ſame number: and ſo in like manner you are to learn perfectly, both backwards and forwards, all the reſt of this kinde, that is to ſay (all ſuch numbers (in the Table) whoſe figures in the multiplicands and multipliers do differ one from another, or, to ſpeak more plainly) all ſuch places in the Table, where any even number is multiplied by an odde number, and where any odde number is multiplied by an even number.

It may (peradventure) ſeem ſtrange unto many, that the Table of Multiplication ſhould be ſet afore Addition: but if it be rightly weigh'd, it will appear very neceſſary ſo to bee, firſt, bicauſe it is very eaſie to bee learn'd: and ſecondly, when it is learn'd, it will bee helpfull to Addition.

The Table of Multiplication will ſerve alſo for the help of Diviſion. As for example: If 7 times 8 do make 56, then 56, if it be divided by 7, doth contein 8 ſeven times, &c.

This may ſuffice (briefly) for a reaſon why the Table is thus placed, and alſo for the right uſe and underſtanding thereof.

The

The Table of Multiplication.

2 times 2 ——— is ——— 4
2 times 3 ——— is ——— 6
2 times 4 ——— is ——— 8
2 times 5 ——— is ——— 10
2 times 6 ——— is ——— 12
2 times 7 ——— is ——— 14
2 times 8 ——— is ——— 16
2 times 9 ——— is ——— 18
2 times 10 ——— is ——— 20

3 times 3 ——— is ——— 9
3 times 4 ——— is ——— 12
3 times 5 ——— is ——— 15
3 times 6 ——— is ——— 18
3 times 7 ——— is ——— 21
3 times 8 ——— is ——— 24
3 times 9 ——— is ——— 27
3 times 10 ——— is ——— 30

4 times 4 ——— is ——— 16
4 times 5 ——— is ——— 20
4 times 6 ——— is ——— 24
4 times 7 ——— is ——— 28
4 times 8 ——— is ——— 32
4 times 9 ——— is ——— 36
4 times 10 ——— is ——— 40

5 times 5 ——— is ——— 25
5 times 6 ——— is ——— 30
5 times 7 ——— is ——— 35
5 times 8 ——— is ——— 40
5 times 9 ——— is ——— 45
5 times 10 ——— is ——— 50

6 times 6 ——— is ——— 36
6 times 7 ——— is ——— 42
6 times 8 ——— is ——— 48
6 times 9 ——— is ——— 54
6 times 10 ——— is ——— 60

7 times 7 ——— is ——— 49
7 times 8 ——— is ——— 56
7 times 9 ——— is ——— 63
7 times 10 ——— is ——— 70

8 times 8 ——— is ——— 64
8 times 9 ——— is ——— 72
8 times 10 ——— is ——— 80

9 times 9 ——— is ——— 81
9 times 10 ——— is ——— 90

10 times ——— 10 ——— is ——— 100
100 times ——— 10 ——— is ——— 1000
100 times ——— 100 ——— is ——— 10000
1000 times ——— 100 ——— is ——— 100000
1000 times ——— 1000 ——— is ——— 1000000

A Table

ADdition of ſummes of one denomination.

Addition ſheweth how to adde or join together either two or many particular ſums; ſo as thereby the totall or whole ſum of all may appear, as in this example following.

A Generall hath receiv'd into pay at one time 6543 ſouldiers; and at another time, 3456 ſouldiers. To knowe readily how many they bee in all, you muſt write theſe two ſums, the one above the other, placing the greateſt number higheſt; ſo as the firſt figure (toward the right hand) of the one ſum may ſtand directly againſt the firſt figure of the other, and all the reſt in like manner. When you have ſo done, you muſt draw under them a right line, & they wil ſtand thus:

6543 ſouldiers.
3456 ſouldiers.
——

To caſt up this ſumme, you muſt begin toward the right hand, ſaying thus: 6 and 3 makes 9. the which figure you are to ſet under the line right againſt 6. All the figures of the other 3 places muſt bee added together in like maner. And then the totall ſumme will be ——————

6543 ſouldiers.
3456 ſouldiers.
9999 ſouldiers.

This firſt example may ſuffice (with practice) to make you perfect for the adding together of any other ſums of this kinde, that is to ſay, all ſuch ſums whoſe figures (being added together) exceed not the number 9

An example of another kinde.

Three companies of ſouldiers are to meet together. The firſt company conteins in it 76405 ſouldiers: the ſe-

ſecond company conteins 5704; and the third 4078.

To knowe readily how many ſouldiers there be in all, you muſt ſet down theſe three ſummes, with a right line drawn under them in this manner:

76405
5704
4078

Having thus done, you are to begin (to caſt it up) at the right hand, ſaying thus: 8 and 4 is 12, and 5 is 17: the which 17, bicauſe it conſiſteth of one article-number and a digit, you muſt ſet down the digit-number 7 under the line, right againſt the figure 8: but the article-number 1, which ſtands for 10, you muſt carry to the ſecond place (which is the place of tens), ſaying thus: 1 in minde and 7 is 8: the which 8, bicauſe there are no mo figures to be added therewith you muſt ſet down under the line next after 7. Then you are to adde together the figures of the third place, and they make 11: the which 11, bicauſe it conteins in it one article-number and a digit, you muſt ſet the digit 1 under the line next after 8: but the article (which ſtandeth for 10) you are to carry to the figures of the fourth place, and to adde it thereto, and they make 16. You muſt ſet down the digit-number 6 under the line next after 1: but the article 1 (which ſtands for 10) you are to carry to the fift place, to adde it with the figure 7, and it maketh 8: the which 8 you muſt ſet under the line in the fift and laſt place. And ſo is this Addition ended. Whereby it appears, that the totall ſumme is ——————— 86187 ſoldiers.

76405
5704
4078

That you may knowe whether this laſt Addition be

be well wrought or not, you muſt firſt conſider all the figures in the ſums which were to be added every one in his ſimple value; not having any regard to the place where it ſtands, but reckoning it as if it were alone by it ſelf. Then you are to reckon them all, one after another, caſting away 9 as oft as you finde it: and the number which remains when the nines are caſt away, is 3. Then you are to draw a line down-right, and to ſet the afore-ſaid 3 at the upper end thereof, as in this example.

3
|
|

When you have ſo done, you are to caſt away all the nines out of the totall ſumme in like manner: and the number which remains when all the nines are caſt away, is alſo 3 (whereby it appears, that this addition is well wrought, becauſe the figures are both alike): the which 3 you muſt ſet at the end of the line, thus:

3
|
|
3

The like you muſt do in all other ſums of this kind: and if the figures which remain, be alike, the addition is well wrought; elſe it is not.

The two former examples (of addition) beeing learn'd perfectly (with your owne practice), you may be able to ſet down the common addition of all ſums which are but of one denomination. Only theſe things you are to knowe, firſt, that in addition you muſt have two ſums at the leaſt; otherwiſe how can it bee ſaid, that you do adde: and ever let the greateſt number be ſet higheſt (for that is moſt convenient, though it bee not of abſolute neceſſity). Secondly, that if you have many numbers to adde together, you ſhall have oftentimes an article-number of greater value than 10. ſometimes

times there will fall out ſuch ſums as do contein two, three, or foure articles, as 20, 30, 40, and ſometimes moe: yea, peradventure in greater ſums, ten, twenty, or thirty articles, as 100, 200, 300, &c. Therefore as you did with the 10 in the former examples: ſo you are to do with theſe alſo, reſerving the article in your minde, to adde them to the numbers following, ſo many as is their certain value, that is to ſay, 2 for 20, 3 for 30, 10 for 100, 20 for 200, &c. So that if the article-number be a 100, you muſt ſet down a cipher, and keep 10 in minde, to carry to the next rowe of figures (if there bee any) to adde it thereto: but if there be no mo, you are to ſet it down under the line in the laſt place.

The Table

The Table of Addition.

4321	5129	9876	987654
1234	4681	6085	560472
5555	3579	4504	1548126
	13389	20465	
5432		8765	9732702
2345	9876	5678	8624007
	8765	4321	7035624
	7924		6850702
7654			
4567		7620	5437657
		6347	402347
	8709	5836	35274
	6800	4973	2432
	5785		164
8765	4638		57
5678			9
		6789	
		6789	
9876	2345	6789	1732007
6789	2345	6789	1547250
	2345	6789	654325
	2345	6789	543276
	2345	6789	20350
9087	2345	6789	5763
7890	2345	6789	854

The Table of Addition afore-going, for as much as it containeth in it many ſeverall ſummes uncaſt up, it may ſerve for your farther practice.

In the next place, you are to learne how to ſet downe, and to caſt up, ſuch ſummes as are compoſed of divers denominations; that is to ſay, of pounds, ſhillings and pence, and alſo half-pence and farthings, if need require. But herein you muſt be very carefull, that you ſet every denomination by it ſelfe; as for example: If your denominations be pounds, ſhillings and pence, you muſt write pounds under pounds, ſhillings under ſhillings, and pence under pence.

You ought alſo to know with what letters the denominations are expreſſed, and all ſuch Latine words as are commonly uſed in Bills of accompt, and what they ſignifie. All which are plainly ſet down in theſe examples following; where you may alſo perceive how to ſet downe a Bill of accompts conſiſting of five denominations, that is to ſay, of pounds, ſhillings, pence, half-pence and farthings.

	l.	s.	d.	ob.	q;
Imprimis, for a pound *libra*.	01	00	00	0	0
Item, for a ſhilling, *ſolidus*.	00	01	00	0	0
Item, for a penny, *denarius*.	00	00	01	0	0
Item, for a half-penny, *obulus*.	00	00	00	1	0
Item, for a farthing, *quadrans*.	00	00	00	0	1
The whole ſum, *Summa totalis*	01	01	01	1	1

The reaſon why we uſe to ſet l. s. d. ob. q; ouer the places of pounds, ſhillings, pence, half-pence and

farthings, it is becauſe they are the firſt letters of thoſe Latine words which are ſet againſt them, as l. for *libra*, which ſignifies a pound, s. for *ſolidus*, which ſignifies a ſhilling; d. for *denarius*, which ſignifies a pennie; ob. for *obulus*, which ſignifies a half-pennie, &c.

And alſo the other Latine words, which are uſed (for brevity) we write thus: As namely, for *Imprimis* (which ſignifieth *firſt*, or *foremoſt*) wee write *Imp.* For *Item* (which ſignifieth *alſo*) we uſe to write *It.* And for *Summa totalis* (which ſignifieth, *the whole ſumme*) we uſe to write, *Summa tot.* As in theſe examples following will more plainly appeare.

How to ſet downe a Bill of Accompts, conſiſting of Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

	l.	s.	d.
Imp. Thus we are to write.	239	19	11
It. Thus we are to write.	089	18	10
It. Thus we are to write.	079	17	06
It. Thus we are to write.	054	14	03
It. Thus we are to write.	022	05	08
It. Thus we are to write.	006	00	07
It. Thus we are to write.	005	10	00
Summa tot.	498	06	09

How to caſt it up.

You are to begin at the leaſt denomination in the firſt place of the nethermoſt ſumme thereof, and ſo go upwards, adding together all the unites of pence; ſaying thus: 7 and 8 is 15, and 3 is 18, and 6 is 24, and 1 is 25; then you are to go to the ſecond place of the ſame

ſame denomination (which are tens of pence) where you ſhall finde twice 10, the which number being added to 25, do make 45 pence, which is there ſhillings 9 pence; you muſt ſet downe the 9 under the unites of pence, and carrie the 3 to the firſt place of the ſecond denomination (which are unites of ſhillings) to adde it with the figures thereof, and they do make 36. Then you are to ſet downe the 6 under the unites of ſhillings, and the 3 you are to carrie in minde to the ſecond place of the ſame denomination (which are tennes of ſhillings) to adde it with the figures thereof, and they do make 80 ſhillings, which is 4 pound: the ſayd 4 pound you muſt carrie to the firſt place of the next denomination (which is the place of unites of pounds) to be added with the figures thereof, and they will make 48 pound. You are then to ſet downe the 8 under the unites of pounds, and to carrie the 4 to the ſecond place of the ſame denomination (which are tennes of pounds) to adde it with the figures thereof, and they will make 29. You muſt then ſet down the 9 under the tens of pounds, and carrie the 2 to the third and laſt place of the ſame denomination, (which are hundreds of pounds) to adde it with the uppermoſt ſum thereof, and they will make 4, the which 4, becauſe there are no mo figures to be added with it, you muſt ſet it downe under the place of hundreds of pounds. And ſo is this addition ended: whereby it appeareth that ——— l ——— s ——— d
the totall Sum thereof is ——— 498 ——— 06 ——— 09

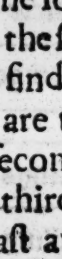
That you may prove whether this addition be well wrought or not, foraſmuch as it containeth three de-

nominations, you are to draw three lines down-right, after this manner: The line toward the right hand, may ſerve for pence; the ſecond, for ſhillings; and the third, for pounds. And having ſo done, you are to adde together (againe) all the ſums in the firſt denomination of pence, which do make 45: the which ſum becauſe it containeth in it 3 ſhil. and 9 pence, you are to caſt away the 9 (as you were taught in the other kind of addition) and to put a cipher at the upper end of the line next your right hand. Then you are to carry the 3. ſhil. to the ſecond denomination (which is the place of ſhillings) to adde it with the figures thereof: the which do make 86. ſhillings: the ſaid ſum bicauſe it containes in it 4l. and 6s, you are to ſet the 6 at the upper end of the ſecond line, and to carry the 4 l. to the third denomination (which is the place of pounds): the which denomination bicauſe it containeth not in it any other denomination but pounds, you need not to adde the ſums together, as you did in the two former denominations), but to reckon the ſaid 4l. with the reſt of the figures in all the three places of the denomination of pounds, according to their ſimple value, as if they were alone by themſelves, caſting away 9 as oft as you finde it: and the number that remaineth, when all the nines are caſt away, is 3: the which 3 you are to ſet at the upper end of the third line. Then you are to caſt away all the nines out of the three denominations in the totall ſum; and the figure which remaineth, you are to ſet at the lower end of the line. As for example: In the place

3	6	0
|	|	|

of

of pence you ſhall finde 9: the which you are to caſt away, and to ſet a cipher at the lower end of the firſt line. Then you are to go to the ſecond denomination of ſhillings, where you ſhall finde 6: the which figure becauſe it is under 9, you are to ſet it at the lower end of the ſecond line. Then you are to goe to the third denomination of pounds, to caſt away all the nines from thence; and the number which remains, is 3: the which figure you are to ſet at the lower end of the third line, and then the figures of either line will be alike: whereby it appeareth, that it is done well; otherwiſe it were not.



	l.	s.	d.
Imprimis 12 pence (1s)	00	01	00
Item foure groats, or ſixteen-pence	00	01	04
It. 5. groats or 20 pence	00	01	08
It. 7. groats	00	02	04
It. halfe a crowne	00	02	06
It. 8. groats	00	02	08
It. 10. groats	00	03	04
It. 11. groats	00	03	08
It. 13. groats	00	04	04
It. 14. groats	00	04	08
It. a crown	00	05	00
It. 16. groats	00	05	04
It. 17. groats	00	05	08
It. 19. groats	00	06	04
It. a noble	00	06	08
It. an angell	00	10	00
It. a mark	00	13	04
Summa tot.	04	02	10

		l.	s.	d.
Imp. 20 Shillings	is	001	00	00
It. 22 Shillings, or a Piece		001	02	00
It. 4 Nobles		001	06	08
It. 5 Nobles or 33 Shillings 4d.		001	13	04
It. 30 Shillings		001	10	00
It. 40 Shillings		002	00	00
It. 7 Nobles or 46 Shillings 8 d.		002	06	08
It. 50 Shillings		002	10	00
It. 4 Marks, or 53 Shillings 4d.		002	13	04
It. 5 Marks		003	06	08
It. 7 Marks		004	13	04
It. 11 Nobles		003	13	04
It. 20 Nobles		006	13	04
It. 20 Mark		013	06	08
It. 40 Mark		026	13	04
It. 100 Mark		066	13	04
It. 500 Mark		333	06	08
It. 1000 Mark		666	13	04
Summa tot.		1141	02	00

All the ſummes which are contein'd in the Bill next following, ought to be learn'd by heart; eſpecially, thoſe in the firſt, ſecond, fourth, ſixt and eighth line thereof.

		l.	s.	d.
Imp. 30 pence	is	00	02	06
It. 40 pence		00	03	04
It. 50 pence		00	04	02
It. 60 pence		00	05	00
It. 70 pence		00	05	10
It. 80 pence		00	06	08
It. 90 pence		00	07	06
It. 100 pence		00	08	04
Summa tot.		02	0,	04

Impri-

		l.	s.	d.	ob
Imp.	2 four-pence half-penies, is	00	00	09	0
It.	3 four pence half-penies	00	01	01	1
It.	4 four-pence half-penies	00	01	06	0
It.	5 four-pence half-penies	00	01	10	1
It.	6 four-pence half-penies	00	02	03	0
It.	7 four-pence half-penies	00	02	07	1
It.	8 four-pence half-penies	00	03	00	0
It.	9 four-pence half-penies	00	03	04	1
	Summa tot.	00	16	06	0

		l.	s.	d.	ob.	q.
Imp.	2 six-pence 3 farthings is	00	01	01	1	0
It.	3 six-pence 3 farthings	00	01	08	0	1
It.	4 six-pence 3 farthings	00	02	03	0	0
It.	5 six-pence 3 farthings	00	02	09	1	1
It.	6 six-pence 3 farthings	00	03	04	1	0
It.	7 six-pence 3 farthings	00	03	11	0	1
It.	8 six-pence 3 farthings	00	04	06	0	0
It.	9 six-pence 3 farthings	00	05	00	1	1
	Summa tot.	01	04	09	0	0

		l.	s.	d.	ob.
Imp.	thirteen-pence half-peny is	00	01	01	1
It.	2 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	02	03	0
It.	3 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	03	04	1
It.	4 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	04	06	0
It.	5 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	05	07	1
It.	6 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	06	09	0
It.	7 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	07	10	1
It.	8 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	09	00	0
It.	9 thirteen-pence half-penies	00	10	01	1
	Summa tot.	02	10	07	1

Subtraction ſhews how to with-draw or abate one leſſe number from a greater, ſo as therby the remainer may appeare.

In Subtraction, there are three numbers to bee known: the firſt is the number out of which the abatement is made: the ſecond is the number by which the abatement is made: and the third is the number which remaineth when the abatement or ſubtraction is ended. As when you would abate 27 from 40, the ſaid 40 is the number out of which the abatement is made, and 27 is the number to be abated, and 13 is the number which remaineth after the ſubtraction or abatement is ended, which is called the remainer.

Here followeth the practice: You muſt ſet the leſſer number under the greater in ſuch ſort, that everie figure of the one number may anſwere unto every figure of the other, according to their places, with a line drawne under them (as you did in Addition.) Then you muſt begin at the right hand, and take the firſt figure of the undermoſt number, and abate that from the uppermoſt figure (which ſtandeth againſt it) and that which remaines, you muſt ſet under the line (right againſt the figure by which the abatement was made): then afterward, in like manner, you muſt take the ſecond figure of the lower number, and abate that alſo from the ſecond figure of the higher number, the third from the third, and ſo forth of all the reſt, untill you come to the end of the ſumme, putting alwaies that

that which remaineth of every figure under the line in his due order and place. As for example; If you would abate 2345 out of 9876: you must ſet down theſe two ſums, as here followeth. Then you are to begin at the firſt place (next your right hand) to take firſt 5 from 6, and there reſteth 1; the which 1 you are to ſet under the line right againſt 5. Secondly, you muſt abate 4 from 7 and there reſteth 3, the which 3 you muſt ſet under the line (in the ſecond place) next after 1. Thirdly, you muſt abate 3 from 8, and there reſteth 5: the ſaid 5 you are to ſet under the line (in the third place) next after 3. Fourthly and laſtly, you muſt abate 2 from 9, and there remains 7: which 7 put you under the line in the laſt place (next after 5). And ſo is this ſubtraction or abatement ended. Whereby it appeares the remainer is 7531.

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9876
2345
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But when two figures of one likeneſſe are ſet together, ſo that the one muſt be abated from the other, as if you ſhould abate 8 from 8, there remaineth nothing; then you are to ſet a cipher under the line: but when any figure which is in the lower line doth exceed the figure which is over it, ſo that it cannot be taken out of the ſame figure; then you are to abate the undermoſt figure from 10, and that which doth remain, you muſt adde to the uppermoſt figure: and the ſum which commeth of them both, you are to ſet under the line. But whenſoever you doe borrow any ſuch 10 of the upper number, you muſt be ſure to adde 1 to the next undermoſt figure following, which is yet to be abated.

This

This is all that is to be done in Subtraction, as may appeare by this example, if you abate 93685 from 5056387

5046387
93685

After that you have plac't the two ſummes as you were taught, then you muſt firſt abate 5 from 7, and there reſteth 2: the which 2 you muſt ſet under the line, right againſt 5: ſecondly, you muſt abate 8 out of 8, and there remains nothing: you muſt therefore put a cipher under the line next after 2. Then you are to go to the third place, where you ſhall finde 6, which cannot be abated from the figure over it, which is but 3: you muſt therefore abate it from 10 & there reſteth 4. the which 4 you muſt add with the 3, and it maketh 7. wch 7 you are to ſet under the line next after the cipher. Fourthly, for the 10. wch you borrowed, you muſt adde 1. to the next figure that is to be abated, which is 3. and they make 4. the ſaid 4. you muſt abate from the uppermoſt figure 6. and there reſteth 2. the which 2. you muſt ſet under the line next after 7. In the fift place, you ſhall finde 9. which you cannot abate from the figure over it (which is but 4) you muſt therefore abate it from 10, and there reſteth 1. the which 1 you muſt add with 4, and it maketh 5. the ſaid 5 you are to ſet under the line (in the fift place) next after 2. And here is to be noted, that if it were not, that you did at the laſt borrow 10, the abatement ſhould now have ended: but becauſe you muſt for every ſuch 10 that you borrow, alwaies adde 1 to the next lower figure following, you muſt therefore go on to the abatement; but becauſe there is no other figure following in the lower number, it ſhall ſuffice

fice to have kept the 1 in mind (which you borrowed) and to abate it from the next upper figure: and bicauſe you cannot abate it from thence (it being a cipher), you muſt therfore abate it from 10 and there reſteth 9 the which figure you are to ſet under the line (in the 6 place next after 5). Laſtly, for the 10. which you borrowed, you muſt keep 1 in mind, the which you muſt abate from 5, and there reſteth 4, the which 4 you are to ſet under the line in the ſeventh place next after 9. And ſo is the abatement ended. Wherby it appears that the remainer is 4952702

5046387
93685
4952702

That you may know whether your abatement be well made or not, you are to adde the number which you did abate, unto the number which remaineth after the abatement is made; and if the totall ſumme of that addition be like unto the higher number, out of which the abatement was made, you have done well, otherwiſe not. As may appear by this laſt example, where you ſee the number that was to be abated frō 5046387, is 93685, and the number which doth remaine, is 4952702, the which two ſummes beeing added together, do make

5046387
93685
4952702
5046387

Which is like to the higher number, out of which the abatement was made, as is afore ſayd.

The

The Table of Subtraction for ſummes of one denomination.

8765	7035	70000	80006	873
7654	508	64789	76549	680
1111	6527	05211	03457	193
8765	7035	70000	80006	873
8706	6603	700000	906040300	
7056	940	654321	87065403 8	
7065	5600	58407	450076 05	
6206	3987	9568	9543768	
8573	8067	605000	403 74000	
7905	976	568765	7805 49	
8700	7307	8900000	9054000	
7068	5658	987654	865432	
9743	8506	9000065	3005060	
8056	4978	94376	2654078	

This Table of Subtraction, foraſmuch as it containeth many ſeveral ſums unſubtracted, it may fitly ſerve for your farther practice.

Whenſoe-

Whenſoever many ſummes are to be abated from one ſumme alone, then muſt you firſt adde thoſe ſummes together (according to thoſe directions which were formerly given in Addition) and afterward to make your abatement as afore you were taught. As if you would abate theſe 3 ſums 432. 543 and 654 from 85305. firſt you are to adde the 3 ſums into one, and they are 1629. Then you are to abate the ſaid 1629, from 85305, and there reſteth 3676.

But when ſums are compoſ'd of divers kindes of denominations, as of pounds, ſhillings and pence; then you are to begin at the leaſt denomination (next your right hand) and ſo abate every denomination from his like, if it may be abated; but if it cannot be ſo abated, then you muſt borrowe one of the next upper denomination toward your left hand, and reduce the ſame into the like denomination of that figure, which is to be abated, and then you are to abate your firſt (or leaſt) denomination from the ſaid ſum ſo borrowed, and the number which doth remain, you muſt adde with the uppermoſt number of the leaſt denomination; and the number thus added you are to ſet under the line right againſt his like. Then the 1 which you did borow muſt be added with the next lower figure of the next denomination that is to be abated, and ſo to proceed with the whole ſum in like maner: As if you would abate 161. - 18ſ. - 10 d. frō 371. - 12ſ. - 08 d. you muſt firſt ſet downe the greater ſum, and under that, the leſſer with a line drawn under them. As in this exāple.

l.	ſ.	d.
37	12	08
16	18	10

Then you are to begin at the leaſt denomination (of

(of pence) to abate 10 from the uppermoſt ſum: but becauſe you cannot take 10 out of 8, you muſt therefore borrow 1 ſhilling of the next (upper) denomination, the which 1 ſhilling is 12 pence: then you are to abate 10 from the ſaid 12, and there reſteth 2, the which 2 you muſt adde with the 8 in the upper line, and they make 10: the ſaid 10 you are to ſet under the line, and to keepe the 1 ſhilling in your minde, that you borrow'd, to carry to the next denomination, to adde it therwith; and it maketh 19 ſhillings. Then you are to take the ſaid ſum from the upper number if you might, but bicauſe it is the leſſer number, you cannot; you muſt therefore borrow 1 pound out of the next denomination (which is 20 ſhillings) and abate 19 ſhillings out of it, and there reſteth 1 ſhilling, unto the which you muſt adde the 12 ſhillings, and they make 13 ſhillings: the ſaid 13 ſhillings you are to ſet under the line, right againſt the place of ſhillings, and to keep in mind the 1 pound that you borrowed, to adde it with the firſt figure of the next lower number of pounds, and they make 7, the which 7 you are to abate from the 7 in the upper number, and there reſteth nought. You muſt therefore put a cipher under the line right againſt 6.

Laſt of all, you are to come to the tens of pounds, where you ſhall find 1, the which 1 you are to abate from the 3 in the upper number, and there reſteth 2. The ſaid 2 you are to ſet under the line (next after the cipher.) And ſo the remainer is

l.	s.	d.
37	12	08
16	18	10
20	13	10

The

The like is to be done in all other ſummes of this kinde. That you may know whether your abatement be well wrought or not, you are to adde the number which you did abate, unto the number which remaineth, after the abatement is made; and if the totall ſum of that addition be like unto the higher number, out of which the abatement was made, you haue done well, otherwiſe not. As may appeare by the laſt example; where you ſee the ſum that was to be abated from 37 pound 12 ſhillings 8 pence, is 16 pound 18 ſhillings 10 pence, and the number which doth remaine is ——— the which two ſummes, being added together are, ———

	l.	s.	d.
	37	12	08
	16	18	10
	20	13	10
	37	12	08

and are agreeable to the higher number, out of which the abatement was made; whereby it appeareth, that you have done well, as is afore ſayd.

This former example (with practice) may ſuffice to make you perfect in the abating of any ſum of this kind: that is to ſay, when any one leſſer ſumme of pounds, ſhillings and pence is to bee abated from a greater.

Onely this you are to know, that when many ſmall ſummes are to be abated out of one great ſum, then you are firſt to gather all the particular ſums into one totall ſum (according unto the rules of Addition, which were formerly given)

l.	s.	d.
29	17	06

As

As if you would abate theſe foure ſummes which ſtand together, from the uppermoſt ſumme which ſtandeth by it ſelfe: you muſt firſt adde the foure ſummes into one totall ſumme, and then you are to abate the totall ſumme out of the higheſt ſumme, and the remainer will bee

l.	s.	d.
05	18	07
04	08	09
03	04	11
02	07	09
16	00	00
13	17	06

Then you are to adde the number which you did abate, unto the number which remaineth, and the totall ſum wil be which is agreeable to the higher number.

l.	s.	d.
29	17	06

The Table

The Table of Subtraction for pounds, shillings and pence, which may serve for a farther practice.

l.	s.	d.
20	00	00
18	19	11
01	00	01
20	00	00

l.	s.	d.
304	06	00
258	18	06
045	07	06
304	06	00

l.	s.	d.
4307	00	00
3458	15	03
0848	04	09
4307	00	00

l.	s.	d.
30	10	08
27	18	10

l.	s.	d.
400	12	02
378	16	08

l.	s.	d.
5000	00	00
3765	18	11

l.	s.	d.
45	05	10
37	18	11

l.	s.	d.
507	15	10
389	17	11

l.	s.	d.
6040	11	00
3879	07	09

l.	s.	d.
58	00	00
49	17	1

l.	s.	d.
670	13	00
587	14	11

l.	s.	d.
8056	18	10
6467	18	10

l.	s.	d.
62	07	00
59	16	08

l.	s.	d.
876	08	00
789	17	09

l.	s.	d.
9005	08	00
7896	17	06

l.	s.	d.
73	00	00
68	18	07

l.	s.	d.
973	00	00
889	18	10

l.	s.	d.
8000	16	11
6097	17	00

MVltiplication is (nothing elſe but) a brief Addition of like parts, ſerving to do that at once, which Addition muſt do at many times.

In Multiplication, there are three Numbers to bee obſerved, that is to ſay, the Number which is to bee multiplied, the which is call'd The Multiplicand: the ſecond is the Number by which we doo multiply, the which is nam'd The Multiplicator or Multiplier: and the third is that which comes of the multiplication of the one by the other, which is call'd The Product.

As, when you would knowe how much 9 multiplied by 8, amounts to, that is to ſay, how much are 8 times 9, which you ſhall finde is 72. In this example 9 is the Multiplicand, and 8 is the Multiplier, and 72 is the Product.

In Multiplication it forceth not much, which of the two Numbers be the Multiplicand, nor which bee the Multiplier: for, 8 multiplied by 9, maketh as many as 9 multiplied by 8; howbeit, it will be more convenient, that the leſſer Number be alwaies the Multiplier.

To come now unto the practice of Multiplication. When you are to multiply two Numbers, the one by the other, you muſt ſet them downe after the ſame manner as you did in Addition and in Subtraction, that is to ſay, the firſt figure of the Multiplier under the firſt figure of the Multiplicand, the ſecond under the ſecond, and the third under the third, if there bee ſo many: and then draw a line under them, as you did in the other operations (of Addition and Subtraction) afore-going. Then you are to multiply all the figures of

of the Multiplicand by the Multiplier, and to ſet down the figures coming of any ſuch Multiplication under the line, every one in their due order and place.

As for example: If you would multiply 234 by 2, that is to ſay, if you would know how much is 2 times 234, the two Numbers being plac't in ſuch order as is afore-ſaid, you muſt begin towards the right hand, and ſay thus: 2 times 4 is 8: the which 8 you are to ſet under the line right againſt 2 for the firſt figure. Secondly, by the ſame 2 you muſt multiply the ſecond figure 3, and they make 6: you are to put down the 6 after the 8, under the line. Thirdly, by the ſame 2 you are to multiply the laſt figure 2, and they make foure: the ſaid 4 you are to ſet under the line next after 6, for the third and laſt figure. And thus is the work ended: whereby it will appear, that 234 being multiplied by 2, maketh 468.

234
2
468

But when it happeneth, that of the Multiplication of one figure by another, the ſumme which cometh thereof ſhall be of two figures (as oftentimes it falleth out), then you are to write down the firſt figure under the line, and to keep the other figure to be added unto the Multiplication of the next figure.

As for example: 4 men have gain'd (every one of them) 765 Nobles. If you would knowe how many Nobles they had in all, you are to ſet down the two Numbers as afore you were taught. Then you are to multiply 5 by 4, and they make 20. You muſt then ſet a cipher under the line, and for 20, you muſt keep 2 to bee added to the next multiplication. Secondly, you are to multi-

765
4
3060

ply 6 by 4, and they make 24. unto the which you muſt adde the 2 which you beare in minde, and they make 26. Then you are to write 6 in the ſecond place under the line, and to keep 2 to be added to the next Multiplication. Thirdly, you are to multiply 7 by 4, and they make 28. unto the which you muſt adde the 2 which you bear in minde, and they make 30. the figures whereof you muſt ſet them both down, bicauſe it is the laſt work. Whereby it appears, that 765 beeing multiplied by 4, doo make 3060.

But when the Multiplier conſiſteth of many figures, you muſt multiply the whole Multiplicand by every one of thoſe figures, and write the Products every one orderly under his owne figure.

As for example: 4320 men (every one of them) are taxed to pay 345 pound. If you would knowe what all the ſummes doo amount unto, you are firſt to multiply all the figures by the figure 5, ſaying thus: 5 times nothing maketh nothing: you muſt therefore write a cipher under the line for the firſt figure: and bicauſe you keep nothing for the next place, you are to proceed and ſay, 5 times 2 are 10. you muſt then ſet a cipher under the line for the ſecond figure, and keep 1 to be added to the next multiplication. Thirdly, you are to ſay, 5 times 3 are 15. the which being added with the 1 you keep in minde, are 16. You are to ſet down the 6 (under the line) for the third figure, and keep 1 to be added with the next Multiplication. Then, coming unto the fourth and laſt figure, you are to ſay, 5 times 4 are 20. the which being added with the 1 that you

4320
345
21600

you bear in minde, are 21. the which two figures (bicauſe it is the laſt work by the figure 5) you are to ſet both downe (under the line), and to give a fine daſh with your pen thorow the figure 5, to ſignifie, that you have no more to doo with it. And foraſmuch as in Multiplication there are alwaies as many ſeverall operations or workings, as the Multiplier conteineth figures, there reſt yet two more operations to be made. You are therefore to come to the ſecond figure in the Multiplier, which is 4. by which you muſt again multiply all the figures in the higher Number (as you did afore by the figure 5); and the firſt figure which ſhall bee produced, you muſt put one rank lower than the figures of the work which was laſt made by 5; not right under the firſt figure of the multiplier 5, but right under the figure 4, that is to ſay, one degree or place neerer toward the left hand, and one rank lower than the firſt work. Then you are to put the reſt of the figures which come of the ſame multiplication, in their due places. Having ſo done, you are to make the multiplication by the third figure; and that which ſhall come thereof, you muſt ſet one rank lower than the two former. In ſtead of uſing many words to expreſs my meaning, I have ſet down examples of all the three ſeverall works, in the beginning of the page next following.

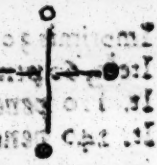
4320	4320	4320
5	45	345
21600	21600	21600
	17280	17280
		12960
		1490400

These examples do plainly shew the 3 several workings of this Multiplication, and how the sums thereof are to be added together. Whereby you may perceive, that the totall summe which the 4320 men are to pay, doth amount unto 1490400 pounds.

THat you may knowe whether your Multiplication be well wrought or not, you are to make a Crosse after this manner. Then you are to examine the Multiplicand (or summe which is to be multiplied), and look what remaineth when you haue cast away the nines, out of that you are to set at the right side of the Crosse. Then you are to examine the multiplier, and whatsoeuer remaineth in it after the nines bee cast away, you must set that at the left side of the Crosse. Then must you multiply those two Numbers together, and what amounteth thereof, if it be under 9, you are to write at the upper part of the Crosse; but if it be above 9, then take 9 out of it as often as you can, and write the rest at the upper end of the Crosse.

As for example; If you take 4320, which is the sum that you did last multiply, and 345, which is the sum by which it was multiplied, and first cast away 9 from

from the ſumme that was multiplied, and there reſteth nothing: you muſt therefore write a cipher at the right ſide of the Croſs, thus: then you are to caſt away nine out of the Multiplier, and there reſteth 3, the which 3 you are to ſet at the left ſide of the Croſſe. Then you are to multiply nothing by 3, and it maketh nothing: you muſt therefore put a cipher at the upper end of the Croſſe. Then you are to examine the groſſe ſum that amounteth of the whole Multiplication, which is 1490400. out of which ſumme you are to caſt away all the nines, and there will remain nothing: you muſt therefore put a cipher at the foot of the Croſſe, after this manner: and then it wil agree with the other at the toppe of the Croſſe. Whereby you may knowe, that the work is well done, otherwiſe it were not.



This is a common proof: but the moſt certain proof is by Diviſion (when you have learn'd it): for, if you divide the number produced of the multiplication by the multiplier, you ſhall finde the higher Number, which is the multiplicand.

When you would multiply any number by 10, you muſt onely put one cipher afore all the numbers, that is to ſay, a degree neerer the right hand. If you will multiply any number by 100, you muſt adde to the ſame number 2 ciphers; if by 1000, you muſt add 3 ciphers.

Whenſoever you are to multiply any ſum, if there be onely ciphers in the beginning of the Multiplicand and the Multiplier, then you ſhall put all the ciphers, both of the Multiplicand and Multiplier apart, and

multiply the ſignifying figures of the one by the other. Then you are to adde unto the product of the ſame multiplication, all the ciphers which you did afore put apart. As if you would multiply 54000 by 3200. You muſt put apart the 3 ciphers of the firſt number, and the 2 ciphers of the ſecond number, which are in all five ciphers; and then you are to multiply 54 by 32, and therof cometh 1728, afore which (toward the right hand) you muſt adde the 5. ciphers which you did put apart, and then the whole product will be 172800000, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Imprimis 30 pence, or half a crown — is	00	02	06
Item, 60 pence, or 15 groats	00	05	00
It. 120 pence, or 30 groats	00	10	00
It. 240 pence, or 60 groats	01	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
Imp. 40 pence, or halfe a Noble — is	00	03	04
It. 80 pence, or 20 groats	00	06	08
It. 160 pence, or 40 groats	00	13	04
It. 320 pence, or 80 groats	01	06	08

	l.	s.	d.
It. 90 pence, or 3 half-crowns — is	00	07	06
It. 90 groats, or 30 ſhillings	01	10	00

The knowledge of theſe ſummes afore-going are ſo neceſſarie, that they ought to be learn'd by heart; for thereby you may eaſily reduce one denomination into another, which is a thing very helpfull for the caſting up of Accompts. Many mo examples in this kinde might be given, but theſe with the Tables that went afore may ſuffice.

When

When you would multiply any number of pence, by 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, and 108; you may convert them into ſhillings.

When you are to multiply any number of pence, by 30, 40, 60, 80, 120, 160 and 240, you may reduce them into half-crowns, crowns, angels and pounds.

When you would multiply any number of pence by 40, 80, 160, & 320: you may reduce them into half-nobles, nobles, marks and 4 nobles.

When you would multiply any number of groats by 30, 60, and 90; you may reduce them into 10 ſhillings, 20 ſhillings and 30 ſhillings.

When you would multiply any number of groats, by 20, 40, & 80, you may reduce them into nobles, marks & 4 nobles.

When you would multiply any number of groats, by 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27; you may reduce them into ſhillings, &c.

When you would multiply any number of ſhillings by 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180; you may reduce them into pounds.

When you would multiply any number of nobles or marks, by 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, & 18, you may reduce them into pounds.

When any ſumme is to be multiplied, that is compos'd of many denominations, and the other being of one figure alone; then you are to multiply all the denominations of the other ſum, by the ſame one figure, beginning firſt with the ſum which is leaſt in value towards your right hand, and if you can find therein either 1, 2, or 3 of the next denomination, you muſt

keep

keep it in mind till you come to that place (as you did in Addition): and under the first denomination you must set down the residue thereof, if there be any; but if there remaine none, you may, for orders sake, write under it two ciphers to fill up the room thereof. And this is all that you are to marke in this kind of multiplication, for all other things are like to Addition. So that hereby it may appear, that Multiplication is nothing else but a briefe kinde of Addition, as afore I shewed.

The practice heer followeth.

Suppose you were to buy 5 whole pieces of stuffe, at 8 pound - 7 shillings - 9 pence the piece, and would know the totall sum therof, you are to set down the afore-said sum with a line drawn under it after this mannner.

	l.	s.	d.
	08	07	09

Then you are to multiply all the sums thereof by five, as afore your were taught, and you shall find that five pieces, at 8 pound, 7 shilling 9 pence the piece, amounteth to

	l.	s.	d.
	08	07	09
	41	18	09

Or if you were to buy 15 pieces at the same rate, and would know the price thereof, forasmuch as 5 is contain'd in 15 thrice, you may multiply the said sum by 5, as you did afore, and then multiply the totall sums thereof by 3, and you shall finde that 15 pieces of stuffe, at 8 pound, 7 shilling, 9 pence the piece is

	l.	s.	d.
	125	12	03

I would

I would wish you to be very perfect in this kinde of multiplication, because it is of great use: for, hereby you shall bee able readily, by help of the tables following, to set down the true value of all sorts of commodities. As for example: If you would knowe how much is 900 foure pence-half-pennies, or say you did buy 900 pound waight of any commodity at foure-pence-half-pennie the pound, and would knowe what it commeth to, you are to look in the Tables for the place of foure-pence-half-pennies, in the second line thereof, and you shal finde, that 100 foure-pence-half-pennies is one pound, seventeen shillings, 6 pence: the which summes being multiplied by 9 (reckoning five score for the hundred) you may easily perceive what it is. But because 112 pound is the usuall hundred by which the most commodities are sold, being *Haver de poit*, and not 100 waights, you are therefore to multiply 112 by 9, and it maketh 1008, that is to say, 1008 foure-pence-half-pennies. Then you are to look in the third line of foure-pence-half-pennies, where you shall finde, that 1000 foure-pence-half-pennies is 208 pound 13 shillings: to which summe if you adde 8 foure-pence-half-pennies more, which make 36, you shall finde, that 900 pound waight of any commodity, at foure-pence-half-penny the pound (reckoning one pound to the hundred) it amounteth to——

Or say you were to buy 9000 yards of any commodity at 13 pence-half-penny the yard, and would knowe what it amounteth to, you are to look in the Tables for the place of 13 pence-half-penies, and to multiply every denomination in the third line thereof

by

by 9, and you may easily knowe the true value therof.

To the end that you may make a right use of the Tables following (forasmuch as they do contein in them all sorts of summes) you must be carefull to observe how many times one summe conteins or is contained in another: for, in so dooing, you may knowe the true value of many commodities, without any work of multiplication at all. As for example: If you would knowe how much is 2 thousand foure-pence-half-penies, look for a thousand 9-pences; if 3000 foure-pence-half-penies, look for 1000 13-pence-half-penies; if 4000 foure-pence-half-penies, look for 1000 18-pences; if 5000 foure-pence-half-penies, look for 10000 foure-pence-half-penies, and take half the summ therof, &c. Or if you would knowe how much is 1000 half-crownes, or 2 shil. 6 pences, look for 1000 5 shillings; if 3000 half-crowns, look for 1000 7 shil. 6 pences; if 4000 half-crowns, look for 1000 ten shil. if 5000 half-crowns, look for 1000 12 shil. 6 pences; if 6000 half-crownes, look for 1000 15 shillings; if 7000 half-crowns, look for 1000 17 shillings 6 pences; if 8000 half-crowns, look for 1000 20 shillings, &c.

And thus much shall suffice briefly to have spoken (of the manner how you are to make a right use of the Tables, and also) of multiplication.

A Table,

A Table whereby you may know the even parts of a pound.

The 192d part of 2 ſhillings.
3 mites is —— 1 half-farthing

The 96t part of 2 ſhill.
6 mites is —— 1 farthing

The 48th part of 2 ſhill.
12 mites is —— 1 half-penny

The 24th part of 2 ſhill.
24 mites is —— 1 peny.

The 12th part of 2 ſhill.
48 mites is —— 2 pence.

The 6t part of 2 ſhill.
96 mites is —— 4 pence.

The third part of 2 ſhill.
192 mites is —— 8 pence.

The 64th part of 2 ſhill.
9 mites is — 3 half-farthings.

The 32th part of 2 ſhill.
18 mites is —— 3 farthings.

The 16th part of 2 ſhill.
36 mites is —— 3 half-pence.

The 8th part of 2 ſhill.
72 mites is —— 3 pence.

The 4th part of 2 ſhill.
144 mites is —— 6 pence.

The ſecond part of 2 ſhill.
288 mites is —— 12 pence.

The firſt part of 2 ſhill.
576 mites is —— 24 pence.

By adding one cipher to any of the ſums aforeſaid, you may perceive how many times each denomination may be found in the like parts of 20 ſhillings, or 1 pound, &c.

Diviſion

DIviſion is a brief kind of ſubtraction, of like parts, ſerving to do that at once wch Subtraction muſt do at many times. The uſe of it is to ſhew how many times one number conteins another, or elſe how oft-times one number may be found in another. Where you are to note, that Diviſion is quite contrary to Multiplication: for, it doth not part one thing or few things into many, but contrariwiſe it bringeth many parcels into few; but yet ſo, that theſe few taken toge-ther, are equall in value to the other many: for, by Di-viſion, pence may be turned into ſhillings, and ſhillings into pounds. As for example: 480 pence being turned into ſhillings, do make 40. but if they bee turned into pounds, they make but 2.

In Diviſion, there are required two Numbers to be firſt knowne, for the finding out of a third. The firſt Number knowne, is called the Dividend, or number which is to be divided: and this number muſt alwayes be the greateſt. The ſecond number is call'd the Di-viſor: and this muſt alwaies be the leſſer. And the third number which you do ſeek for, is call'd the Quotient. As for example: If you would divide 48 by 8, the Divi-dend is 48, and the Diviſor is 8. And bicauſe that 8 is contein'd in 48 ſix times (that is to ſay, 6 times 8. ma-keth 48), the Quotient ſhall be 6.

Or if you would divide 63 by 9, the Dividend ſhall be 63, and the Diviſor ſhall be 9. And bicauſe 9 is con-tein'd in 63 ſeven times, 7 ſhall be the Quotient.

Heer followeth the Practice. Firſt, you are to write down the Dividend in the higher number, and the Di-viſor

viſor underneath; in ſuch ſort, that the firſt figure of the Diviſor toward the left hand, be under the firſt figure of the Dividend, the ſecond under the ſecond, the third under the third; and ſo conſequently of the reſt, if there be any. Where you muſt note, that this work in Diviſion is contrary to the other 3 kindes of Arithmetick afore-going (that is to ſay, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication). You are alſo to conſider farther, whether all the lower figures of the Diviſor may be taken out of the (higher) figures of the Dividend, by the order of Subtraction, or not: the which if you cannot do, then you are to ſet the firſt figure of the Diviſor (toward the left hand) under the ſecond figure of the dividend, and all the other in their due order, every one under his like, as is afore-ſaid. Then you are to draw a line between the Dividend & the Diviſor; and at the end of them (next the right hand) another crooked line: behinde the which ſhall bee ſet your Quotient. The example whereof is ſet down in the next page: where you are to note, that the Diviſor is but of one figure, that ſo you might bee the better able to perceive the manner how to work it.

The practice heer followeth. If you would divide 860 by 4, you muſt ſet down the 4 under the 8 with a line between them, as in this example.

860
4

Hauing thus done, you muſt ſeek how many times the Diviſor 4 may be found in the higher number, that is to ſay, in 860: and firſt of all, you are to ſeek how many times the Diviſor 4 is contein'd in 8. the which

you

you may finde 2 times. Then you are to write down 2 apart behinde the crooked line, which ſhall be the firſt figure of the Quotient to come. Secondly, by the ſame figure 2 being thus ſet apart, you are to multiply the diviſor 4, and under the ſame multiplication you muſt ſet that number which cometh of it; as, 2 times 4 do make 8. the which 8 you muſt ſet under the diviſor 4. Thirdly, you muſt abate the Product of the ſaid multiplication (of the Quotient by the Diviſor) that is to ſay, 8, from the higher number anſwerable to the ſame, ſaying thus: 8 from 8, there remains nothing. Then you are to cancell or ſtrike out that which is done (lightly with your pen) as in this example. In theſe three former operations or works, is comprehended the Art of Diviſion. You muſt therefore diligently obſerve them in every point: for, in ſo doing, there will be no hardnes to finiſh any other work of this kinde.

860
4 (2

860
4 (2
8

Now you are to remove your diviſor 4 one place neerer to your right hand, to place it under 6. Then you are to ſeek how many times 4 is contein'd in 6: where you can finde it but once. Then you are to ſet 1 behind the crooked line, next unto the firſt figure of the Quotient 2 (2 degree neerer towards your right hand). Afterward, by this laſt figure 1, you muſt multiply the Diviſor 4, and that maketh but 4 (for, a unity, which is but 1, increaſeth nothing). You muſt therefore abate 4 from the higher figure 6, and

2
860
4 (21

and there resteth 2. the which 2 you are to set over the 6, and to cancell the 6: and so you must do alwayes, when there resteth any thing after the abatement is made. Thirdly, bicause there remaineth yet another figure in the dividend, you are to remove again the divisor, and to set it under the cipher. Then you must seek how many times 4 is conteined in the higher number which is 20: where you may finde it 5 times. You must therefore put 5 behinde the crooked line, for the third and last figure of the Quotient. Then by the same 5 you must multiply the divisor 4, and it maketh 20: the which 20 you are to abate from the higher number, and there resteth nothing. And so is this Division ended: whereby you may perceive, that 860 being divided by 4, the Quotient will be 215, that is to say, 4 is contein'd in 860, 215 times. This is the most easie work that is in Division.

2
860 (215
4
20

These examples which follow, require more skill for the working of them: in the which you are to observe, that when the first figure of your divisor toward your left hand, is greater than the first of the dividend, you must not place the first figure of your divisor right under the first figure of the dividend, but under the second figure of the same dividend, neerer to your right hand (as is afore-said). Likewise when your divisor is of many figures, and you desire to knowe how oft it is contein'd in the higher number (for the more ease in working of it), you must not seek to abate your divisor (out of the dividend) all at one time, but you must

heedfully obſerve how many times the firſt figure of the ſame diviſor (towards your left hand) is contein'd in the higher number anſwerable to the figure, and then to proceed after the manner afore-ſaid. As for example: If you would divide 316215 crowns among 45 men, to make your diviſion, you muſt not put the firſt figure of the diviſor, which is 4, under the firſt figure of the dividend, which is 3, bicauſe 4 is a greater number than 3, and cannot be abated out of it. You muſt therefore ſet the 4 under the ſecond figure of the higher number, that is to ſay, under 1, and the other figure of the diviſor right under the 6, as in this example. Then you are firſt to ſeek how many times 45 is contein'd in 316, which is but part of the dividend: and for the more eaſe in working, you need but to ſeek how many times 4 is contein'd in 31, which you ſhall finde 7 times: you muſt therefore put 7 behinde the crooked line (as afore I ſhewed), and then by 7 you muſt multiply all the diviſor 45, and the product thereof will be 315. the which you are to ſet under the ſame diviſor, the firſt figure under the firſt, and the other (towards the left hand) in their due order. Then you muſt abate 315 from the higher number 316: and ſo of this firſt work there will reſt but 1. the which you are to ſet over the 6, and to cancell likewiſe the 315, and the other figures 316, and alſo the diviſor 45, and then they will ſtand in this manner:

316215
45

1
3x62 16 (7
45
3x5

When you come to remove the diviſor, and to ſeek how many

times

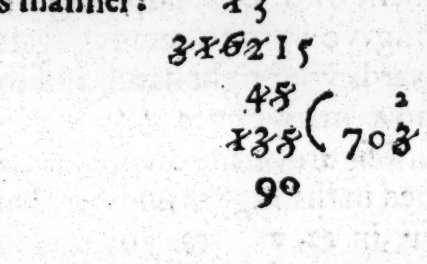
times it is contein'd in the higher number, if you see that you cannot find it there, that is to say, if the higher number be lesser than the divisor, as in this example, then you must put a cipher in the Quotient behinde the crooked line, and if there remain any figures in the dividend, which are not yet finished, you must remove the divisor again neerer towards your right hand by one place, for to finde a new figure to set in the Quotient, as in this example: for, after that you have removed the divisor, you are to seek how many times 45 is contein'd in 12, and bicause you cannot finde 45 in 12, you must therefore put a cipher behinde the crooked line after 7, and then, without multiplying or abating, you are to remove again the divisor neerer towards your right hand, and to seek how many times 4 (which is the first figure of the divisor) is conteined in the higher number, that is to say, in 12. whereas you may finde it 3 times: you must therefore put 3 behinde the crooked line, for the third figure of the Quotient. Then by the same figure 3, you are to multiply the divisor 45, and the Product will be 135. the which you cannot abate from the higher number 121, which is the lesser number.

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{1} \\ \cancel{3}\cancel{1}\cancel{6}216 \\ \hline 45 \end{array} \Big(70$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \cancel{3}\cancel{1}\cancel{6}215 \\ \hline 45 \\ 135 \end{array} \Big(703$$

Therefore heer is to be noted, that if it happen, that the figure being last found, which is put in the Quotient, do produce a greater number (in multiplying all the divisor by the same) than that which is over the

ſaid diviſor, you muſt then make the ſame figure of your Quotient (which you did put down) leſſer by 1: and after that you have cancelled the firſt multiplication, you muſt make a new; and you muſt do the ſame ſo oft, as (in decreaſing the ſame) it may produce a leſſer number, or (at the leaſt) a number equall to that which is over it, as in the laſt work, bicauſe that the diviſor being multiplied by 3, did produce 135, which is more than 21: you muſt therefore cancell the aforeſaid multiplication, and the figure 3 which you did put in the Quotient, muſt be alſo changed into a figure of 2. Then by the ſaid 2 you muſt multiply the diviſor 45, and the Product will be 90: the which you muſt abate from 121, and there remaineth 31, and then the ſumme will ſtand in this manner:



And furthermore you are to note, that the ſumme which remaineth, muſt be alwaies leſſer than the diviſor. Laſtly, you are to remove the diviſor to the 2 next figures towards the right hand, and to ſeek how many times 4 is contein'd in 31, wch you may find 7 times: you muſt therefore put 7 in the Quotient; and by the ſame 7, you are to multiply the diviſor, and the Product will be 315. the which you are to abate from the higher

higher number of the dividend, and there remaines nothing, as you may see in this example. Whereby it appeareth, that if 316215 crownes bee equally divided amongst 45 men, each man will have for his share 7027 crowns.

3
3x6x2x5
45 (7027
315

That you may knowe whether this division be well made, you must muitiply all the Quotient by the Divisor: and the Product which cometh of the multiplication, you shall finde it will bee like the dividend: whereby you may know, the division is wel wrought; for otherwise it were not.

If you would turn the afore-said 7027 crowns into pounds (forasmuch as 4 crowns make a pound) you are to divide it by 4, in this manner following. First, you are to see how many times 4 may bee found in 7. where you may finde it 1 time; you must therfore put 1 behind the crooked line (for the first figure in the Quotient): and by the same 1, you are to multiply the divisor, and it maketh but 4 (bicause a unity increaseth nothing): the which 4 you are to abate from 7, and there remaineth 3. You must then put the said 3 over the 7, and cancell the 7, and the figures under it. Then you are to remove the divisor 4 one degree neerer towards the right hand, to see how many times it is contein'd in 30, which you shall finde 7 times: you must then put down 7 behinde the crooked line, for the second figure in the Quotient:

3
7027 (1
4
4

then you are to multiply the diviſor 4 by 7, and the Product thereof will be 28, the which you are to abate from 30. and there remains 2. The ſaid 2 you are to ſet over the cipher, and to cancell the 3, and the other figures which are underneath, and then they will ſtand thus. Having ſo done, you are to ſeek how many times 4 is contein'd in 22. where you may finde it 5 times: you muſt therefore ſet down 5 behind the crooked line, for the third figure in the Quotient: and by the ſaid 5 you are to multiply the diviſor 4, and it makes 20: then you are to ſet downe the cipher under the diviſor 4, and the 2 a degree neerer to the left hand, as in this laſt example. Then you are to abate the ſaid 20 from the higher number anſwerable to it, and there remains 2. You muſt then cancell the figure 2 which ſtands over the cipher, and the other figures underneath, and remove your diviſor to place it under 7. Then you are to ſeek how many times 4 is contein'd in 27; the which you may finde 6 times. You are therefore to put downe 6 behinde the crooked line, for the fourth figure in the Quotient: then by the ſame figure you are to multiply the diviſor, and thereof cometh 24. the which you muſt ſet underneath the firſt figure, right under the diviſor 4, and the other a degeee neerer towards the left hand, as in this example. Then you

32
7027 (17
44
4
28

2
7027 (175
4
20

7027 (1756
4
24

you are to abate 24 from the higher number, which is 27, and there remain 3. the which 3 you are to ſet over the 7, and to cancell all the other figures, and the ſumme wil ſtand thus: whereby you may perceive, that 7027 being divided by 4, the Quotient will be 1756, that is to ſay, 1756 pounds & 3 crowns (or 15 ſhillings) remaining.

3
7027 (1756
4
24

For the proof of this diviſion, you are to multiply all the Quotient by the diviſor, and the Product will be 7024: unto the which ſumme you are to adde the 3 which remaineth, and it will bee 7027 crownes. Whereby it appeareth, that you have well done, bicauſe the ſumme is agreeable to the dividend, otherwiſe it were not.

When you would divide any number of ſhillings by 20, that is to ſay, if you would turn ſhillings into pounds, you need but cut away the firſt figure in the dividend (or number which is to bee divided) and to divide the ſaid number by 2. As for example: If you would knowe how many pounds are contein'd in 82465 ſhillings, you are to cut away the firſt figure, as is aforeſaid, and to divide the ſaid number by 2, and the Quotient thereof will ſhew it.

2
8246 5 (

If you would divide any number of pence by 60, that is to ſay, if would turn pence into crowns, you are to cut away the firſt figure thereof, and to divide the ſaid number by 6.

If you would divide any number of pence by 80,

that is to ſay, if you would turn pence into Nobles, you are to cut away the firſt figure thereof, and to divide the ſaid number by 8.

If you would divide any number of 3-pences by 80, that is to ſay, if you would turn 3-pences into pounds, you are to cut away the firſt figure, and to divide the ſaid number by 8.

When you are to divide any number of groats by 60, that is to ſay, when you would turn groats into pounds, you are to cut away the firſt figure, and to divide the ſaid number by 6.

That you may the better underſtand how to divide ſuch ſums as theſe, you are to know all the even parts of ſhillings and pounds; which you may eaſily do by the help of the Tables which I have ſet down for this purpoſe. For, it is not ſufficient, that you knowe how the work is to bee done, but alſo that you bee able to yeeld a reaſon thereof: for, in ſo dooing, you may go on with greater comfort.

The Tables following may ſerve as a farther help to Diviſion, for the eaſie finding out of any even parts of pounds: for the performance whereof, you are to knowe, that the firſt line in every ſeveral example conteineth the even parts of 10 pounds; the ſecond, of hundreds; the third, of thouſands; the fourth, of ten thouſands; the fift, of hundred thouſands; and the ſixt, of thouſand thouſands or millions: and the firſt figure in the margent ſheweth what are the even parts of pounds, in the example againſt which it ſtands.

As for example: If you would knowe how many times 125 pound is contein'd in 1000 pound, look in the

the Tables for the places of two-ſhillings-ſix-pences: and in the third line of thoſe places, you ſhall finde, that 125 pound is the eighth part of 1000 pound, that is to ſay, 125 is contein'd in 1000 pound eight times,&c.

Thus much may ſuffice to have ſpoken of Diviſion, and of the other parts of Arithmetick: the which if you well obſerve, by the help of the Tables and your owne practice, may ſerve as a help to further you in the knowledge of numbers.

Compendious TABLES, verie *neceſſary and helpfull for the eaſie, ſpeedy,* and true caſting up of any ſumme *whatſoever.*

TABLE I.

5760th part of 10l. 100l. 1000l. 10000l. 100000l. 1000000l. &c.

mites.	pounds.	ſhillings.	pence.	half-pence.	farthings.	half-farthings.	mites.
10					1	1	1
100			4	0	0	1	1
1000		3	05	1	0	1	1
10000	1	14	08	1	0	1	1
100000	17	07	02	1	0	1	1
1000000	173	12	02	1	0	1	1

5760 pt. of 10l. &c.

mites.	pounds.	ſhillings.	pence.	half-pence.	farthings.	half-farthings.	mites.
10				1	1	0	2
200			8	0	1	0	2
2000		6	11	0	1	0	2
20000	3	09	05	0	1	0	2
200000	34	14	05	0	1	0	2
2000000	347	04	05	0	1	0	2

mites

TABLE II.

1760 part of 40, &c.

mites.	pounds.	shillings.	pence.	half-p.	farth.	half-f.	mites.
40			1	1	0	1	1
400		1	04	1	0	1	1
4000		13	10	1	0	1	1
40000	6	18	10	1	0	1	1
400000	69	08	10	1	0	1	1
4000000	694	08	10	1	0	1	1

1760 pt. of 50, &c.

mites.	pounds	shillings.	pence.	half-p.	farthing.	half-f.	mites.
50			2	0	0	0	2
500		1	08	0	1	0	2
5000		17	04	0	1	0	2
50000	8	13	02	0	1	0	2
500000	86	16	01	0	1	0	2
5000000	868	01	01	0	1	0	2

1760 pt. of 70, &c.

mites.	pounds.	shillings.	pence.	half-p.	farthing.	half-f.	mites.
70			2	1	1	1	1
700		2	05	0	0	1	1
7000	1	04	03	1	0	1	1
70000	12	01	07	1	0	1	1
700000	121	10	06	1	0	1	1
7000000	1215	05	06	1	0	1	1

1760 pt. of 80, &c.

mites.	pounds.	shillings.	pence.	half-p.	farth.	half-f.	mites.
80			3	0	1	0	2
800		2	09	0	1	0	2
8000	1	07	09	0	1	0	2
80000	13	17	09	0	1	0	2
800000	138	17	09	0	1	0	2
8000000	1388	17	09	0	1	0	2

half-farthings.

TABLE III.

1840 pt. of 10 l. &c.

half-farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.	farth.	half f.
5				1	0	1
50			6	0	1	1
500		5	02	0	0	0
5000	2	12	01	0	0	0
50000	26	00	10	0	0	0
500000	260	08	04	0	0	0

1920 pt. of 10 l. &c.

half-farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.	q;
10			1	0	1
100		1	00	1	0
1000		10	05	0	0
10000		5	04	02	0	0
100000		52	08	00	0	0
1000000		520	16	08	0	0

960 pt. of 10 l. &c.

farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.
10			2	1
100		2	01	0
1000		1	00	10	0
10000		10	08	04	0
100000		104	03	04	0
1000000		1041	13	04	0

1920 pt. of 30 l. &c.

q; half-farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.	q;
10			03	1	1
100		3	01	1	0
1000		1	11	03	0	0
10000		15	12	06	0	0
100000		156	05	00	0	0
1000000		1562	10	00	0	1

half-pence

TABLE IV.

480 part of 10 l. &c.

half-pence.	l.	s.	d.
10			5
100		4	02
1000	2	01	08
10000	20	16	08
100000	208	06	08
1000000	2083	06	08

1920 pt. of 50 l. &c.

ob. half-farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.	q;
10			6	0	1
100		5	02	1	0
1000	2	12	01	0	0
10000	26	00	10	0	0
100000	260	08	04	0	0
1000000	2604	03	04	0	0

960 pt. of 30 l. &c.

ob. farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.
10			7	1
100		6	03	0
1000	3	02	06	0
10000	31	05	00	0
100000	312	10	00	0
1000000	3125	00	00	0

1920 pt. of 70 l. &c.

ob. q; half-farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.	q;
10			8	1	1
100		7	03	1	0
1000	3	12	11	0	0
10000	36	09	02	0	0
100000	364	11	08	0	0
1000000	3645	16	08	0	0

pence

TABLE V.

240 pt. of 10 l. &c.

pence.	l.	s.	d.
10			10
100		8	04
1000	4	03	04
10000	41	13	04
100000	416	13	04
1000000	4166	13	04

192 pt. of 10 l. &c.

1 d. farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.
10		1	00	1
100		10	05	0
1000	5	04	02	0
10000	52	01	08	0
100000	520	16	00	0
1000000	5208	06	08	0

160 pt. of 10 l. &c.

3 half-pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		1	03
100		12	06
1000	6	05	00
10000	62	10	00
100000	625	00	00
1000000	6250	00	00

128 pt. of 10 l. &c.

1 d. - ob. - q; - half-farth.	l.	s.	d.	ob.	q;
10		1	06	1	1
100		15	07	1	0
1000	7	16	03	0	0
10000	78	02	06	0	0
100000	781	05	00	0	0
1000000	7812	10	00	0	0

two-pences

120 pt. of 10 l. &c.

96 pt. of 10 l. &c.

80 pt. of 10 l. &c.

64 pt. of 10 l. &c.

TABLE VI.

120 pt. of 10 l. &c.

two pences.	li.	s.	d.
10		1	08
100		16	08
1000		8	06 — 08
10000		83	06 — 08
100000		833	06 — 08
1000000		8333	06 — 08

96 pt. of 10 l. &c.

two-pence half-penies.	li.	s.	d.
10		02	01
100	1	00	10
1000	10	08	04
10000	104	03	04
100000	1041	13	04
1000000	10416	13	04

80 pt. of 10 l. &c.

three pences.	li.	s.	d.
10		2	06
100	1	05	00
1000	12	10	00
10000	125	00	00
100000	1250	00	00
1000000	12500	00	00

64 pt. of 10 l. &c.

3 d. ob. farthings.	li.	s.	d.	d.
10		03	01	1
100	1	11	03	0
1000	15	12	06	0
10000	156	05	00	0
100000	1562	10	00	0
1000000	15625	00	00	0

four-pences

TABLE VII.

60 pt. of 10 l. &c.

four-pences.	li.	s.	d.
10		3	04
100	1	13	04
1000	16	13	04
10000	166	13	04
100000	1666	13	04
1000000	16666	13	04

480 pt. of 90 l. &c.

four-pence half-pennies.	li.	s.	d.
10		3	09
100	1	17	06
1000	18	15	00
10000	187	10	00
100000	1875	00	00
1000000	18750	00	00

48 pt. of 10 l. &c.

five-pences.	li.	s.	d.
10		4	02
100	2	01	08
1000	20	16	08
10000	208	06	08
100000	2083	06	08
1000000	20833	06	08

40 pt. of 10 l. &c.

six-pences.	li.	s.	d.
10		5	00
100	2	10	00
1000	25	00	00
10000	250	00	00
100000	2500	00	00
1000000	25000	00	00

6 d. ob. farth=

960 pt. of 270 l. &c.

240 pt. of 70 l. &c.

32 pt. of 10 l. &c.

30 pt. of 10 l. &c.

TABLE VIII.

960 pt. of 270 l. &c.

6 d. ob. farthings.	l.	s.	d.	ob.
10		1	07	1
100	2	16	03	0
1000	28	02	06	0
10000	281	05	00	0
100000	2812	10	00	0
1000000	28125	00	00	0

240 pt. of 70 l. &c.

7 pences.	ll.	s.	d.
10		05	10
100	2	18	04
1000	29	03	04
10000	291	13	04
100000	2916	13	04
1000000	29166	13	04

32 pt. of 10 l. &c.

7 d. half-pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		06	03
100	3	02	06
1000	31	05	00
10000	312	10	00
100000	3125	00	00
1000000	31250	00	00

30 pt. of 10 l. &c.

8 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		6	08
100	3	06	08
1000	33	06	08
10000	333	06	08
100000	3333	06	08
1000000	33333	06	08

TABLE IX.

240 pt. of 20 l. &c.

9 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		7	06
100	3	15	00
1000	37	10	00
10000	375	00	00
100000	3750	00	00
1000000	37500	00	00

240 part of 10 l. &c.

10 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		8	04
100	4	03	04
1000	41	13	04
10000	416	13	04
100000	4166	13	04
1000000	41666	13	04

240 pt. of 110 l. &c.

11 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		9	02
100	4	11	08
1000	45	16	08
10000	458	06	08
100000	4583	06	08
1000000	45833	06	08

120 pt. of 10 l. &c.

12 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		10	00
100	5	00	00
1000	50	00	00
10000	500	00	00
100000	5000	00	00
1000000	50000	00	00

13 pences,

240 pt. of 130 l. &c.

480 pt. of 270 l. &c.

240 pt. of 140 l. &c.

16 pt. of 10 l. &c.

TABLE X.

240 pf. of 130 l. &c.

13 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		10	10
100	5	08	04
1000	54	03	04
10000	541	13	04
100000	5416	13	04
1000000	54166	13	04

480 pf. of 270 l. &c.

13 pence half-pences.	li.	s.	d.
10		11	03
100	5	12	06
1000	56	05	00
10000	562	10	00
100000	5625	00	06
1000000	56250	00	00

240 pf. of 140 l. &c.

14 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		11	08
100	5	16	08
1000	58	06	08
10000	583	06	08
100000	5833	06	08
1000000	58333	06	08

240 pf. of 150 l. &c.

15 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		12	06
100	6	05	00
1000	62	10	00
10000	625	00	00
100000	6250	00	00
1000000	62500	00	00

TABLE XI.

16 pences, or 4 groats.

	l.	s.	d.
1		1	04
10		13	04
100	6	13	04
1000	66	13	04
10000	666	13	04
100000	6666	13	04
1000000	66666	13	04

15 part of 16 l. &c.

17 pences.

	l.	s.	d.
1		1	02
10		14	02
100	7	01	08
1000	70	16	08
10000	708	06	08
100000	7083	06	08
1000000	70833	06	08

240 pt. of 17 l. &c.

18 pences.

	l.	s.	d.
1		1	00
10		15	00
100	7	10	00
1000	75	00	00
10000	750	00	00
100000	7500	00	00
1000000	75000	00	00

240 pt. of 18 l. &c.

19 pences.

	l.	s.	d.
1		1	10
10		15	10
100	7	18	04
1000	79	03	04
10000	791	13	04
100000	7916	13	04
1000000	79166	13	04

240 pt. of 19 l. &c.

20 pences,

12 Pt. of 10 l. &c.

240 pt. of 210 l. &c.

240 pt. of 220 l. &c.

240 pt. of 230 l. &c.

TABLE XII.

20 pences, or 5 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10		16	08
100	8	06	08
1000	83	06	08
10000	833	06	08
100000	8333	06	08
1000000	83333	06	08

12 pt. of 10 l. &c.

21 pences, or 3 vii pences, &c.	l.	s.	d.
10		17	06
100	8	15	00
1000	87	10	00
10000	875	00	00
100000	8750	00	00
1000000	87500	00	00

240 pt. of 210 l. &c.

22 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		18	04
100	9	03	04
1000	91	13	04
10000	916	13	04
100000	9166	13	04
1000000	91666	13	04

240 pt. of 220 l. &c.

23 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10		19	02
100	9	11	08
1000	95	16	08
10000	958	06	08
100000	9583	06	08
1000000	95833	06	08

240 pt. of 230 l. &c.

TABLE XIII.

2 shillings, or 6 groats.	li.	s.	d.
10	1	00	00
100	10	00	00
1000	100	00	00
10000	1000	00	00
100000	10000	00	00
1000000	100000	00	00

10 pt. of 10 l. &c.

7 groats, or 2 shill. 4 pences,	li.	s.	d.
10	1	03	04
100	11	13	04
1000	116	13	04
10000	1166	13	04
100000	11666	13	04
1000000	116666	13	04

60 pt. of 70 l. &c.

half-crowns, or 2 shill. 6 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	05	00
100	12	10	00
1000	125	00	00
10000	1250	00	00
100000	12500	00	00
1000000	125000	00	00

8 pt. of 10 l. &c.

8 groats or 2 shill. 8 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	06	08
100	13	06	08
1000	133	06	08
10000	1333	06	08
100000	13333	06	08
1000000	133333	06	08

60 pt. of 80 l. &c.

2 shill. 9 pences

TABLE XIV.

240 pr. of 330 l. &c.

2 shillings 9 pences.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	07	06
100	13	15	00
1000	137	10	00
10000	1375	00	00
100000	13750	00	00
1000000	137500	00	00

60 pr. of 90 l. &c.

3 shill. or 9 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	10	00
100	15	00	00
1000	150	00	00
10000	1500	00	00
100000	15000	00	00
1000000	150000	00	00

60 pr. of 10 l. &c.

3 s 4 pences, or 10 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	13	04
100	16	13	04
1000	166	13	04
10000	1666	13	04
100000	16666	13	04
1000000	166666	13	04

60 pr. of 11 o l. &c.

3 s 8 pences, or 11 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	16	08
100	18	06	08
1000	183	06	08
10000	1833	06	08
100000	18333	06	08
1000000	183333	06	08

TABLE XV.

4 shillings, or 12 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	2	00	00
100	20	00	00
1000	200	00	00
10000	2000	00	00
100000	20000	00	00
1000000	200000	00	00

5 pt. of 40 l. &c.

4 shill. 4 pences, or 13 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	2	03	04
100	21	13	04
1000	216	13	04
10000	2166	13	04
100000	21666	13	04
1000000	216666	13	04

6 pt. of 130 l. &c.

4 shill. 8 pences or 14 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	2	06	08
100	23	06	08
1000	233	06	08
10000	2333	06	08
100000	23333	06	08
1000000	233333	06	08

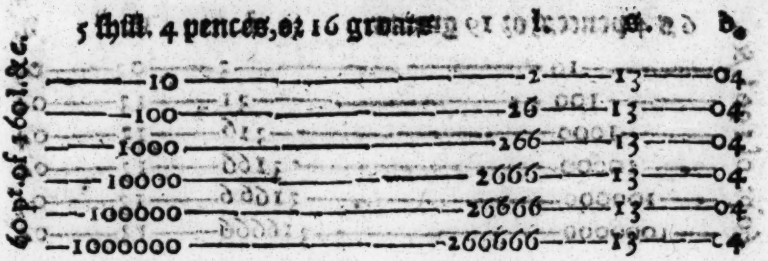
6 pt. of 140 l. &c.

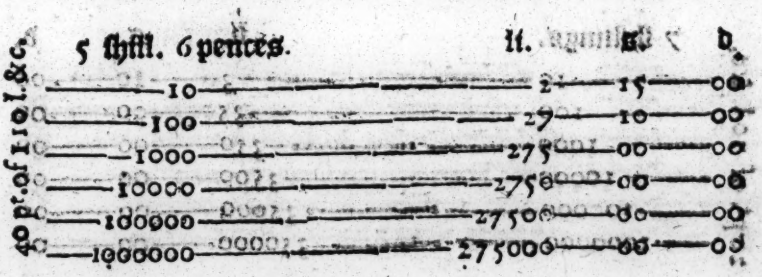
5 shillings or 15 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	2	10	00
100	25	00	00
1000	250	00	00
10000	2500	00	00
100000	25000	00	00
1000000	250000	00	00

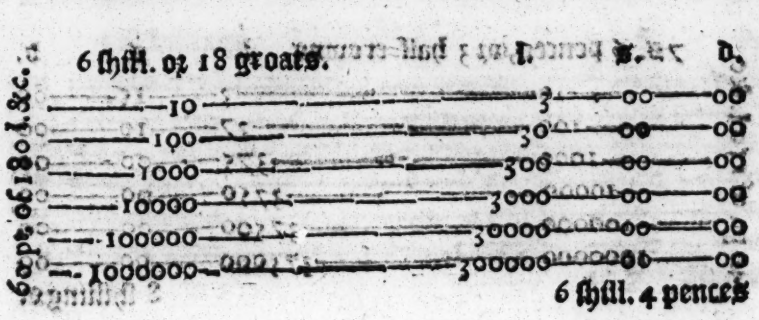
5 pt. of 10 l. &c.

5 shill. 4 pences

TABLE XVI.







6 shill. 4 pences

TABLE XVII.

60 pt. of 19 ol. &c.

6 s 4 pences, or 19 groats.	l.	s.	d.
10	3	03	04
100	31	13	04
1000	316	13	04
10000	3166	13	04
100000	31666	13	04
1000000	316666	13	04

30 pt. of 10 l. &c.

nobles or 6 shill. 8 pences.	li.	s.	d.
10	3	06	08
100	33	06	08
1000	333	06	08
10000	3333	06	08
100000	33333	06	08
1000000	333333	06	08

20 pt. of 70 l. &c.

7 shillings.	li.	s.	d.
10	3	10	00
100	35	00	00
1000	350	00	00
10000	3500	00	00
100000	35000	00	00
1000000	350000	00	00

40 pt. of 150 l. &c.

7 s. 6 pences, or 3 half-crowns.	l.	s.	d.
10	3	15	00
100	37	10	00
1000	375	00	00
10000	3750	00	00
100000	37500	00	00
1000000	375000	00	00

8 shillings.

TABLE XVIII.

8 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	4	00	00
100	40	00	00
1000	400	00	00
10000	4000	00	00
100000	40000	00	00
1000000	400000	00	00

10 pt. of 80 l. &c.

9 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	4	10	00
100	45	00	00
1000	450	00	00
10000	4500	00	00
100000	45000	00	00
1000000	450000	00	00

20 pt. of 90 l. &c.

10 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	5	00	00
100	50	00	00
1000	500	00	00
10000	5000	00	00
100000	50000	00	00
1000000	500000	00	00

2 pt. of 10 l. &c.

11 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	5	10	00
100	55	00	00
1000	550	00	00
10000	5500	00	00
100000	55000	00	00
1000000	550000	00	00

20 pt. of 110 l. &c.

11 s. 6 pences

TABLE XIX.

40 pt. of 250l. &c.

12 s. 6 pences, or 5 half-crowns.	l.	s.	d.
10	6	05	00
100	62	10	00
1000	625	00	00
10000	6250	00	00
100000	62500	00	00
1000000	625000	00	00

3 pt. of 20l. &c.

marks or 13 shill. 4 pences.	li.	s.	d.
10	6	13	04
100	66	13	04
1000	666	13	04
10000	6666	13	04
100000	66666	13	40
1000000	666666	13	04

4 pt. of 30l. &c.

15 shillings.	li.	s.	d.
10	7	10	00
100	75	00	00
1000	750	10	00
10000	7500	00	00
100000	75000	00	00
1000000	750000	00	00

1 pt. of 50 l. &c.

16 s. 8 pences, or 5 half-nobles.	l.	s.	d.
10	8	06	08
100	83	06	08
1000	833	06	08
10000	8333	06	08
100000	83333	06	08
1000000	833333	06	08

17 s. 6 pences,

TABLE XX.

17 s 6 pences, or 7 half-crowns.	l.	s.	d.
10	8	15	00
100	87	10	00
1000	875	00	00
10000	8750	00	00
100000	87500	00	00
1000000	875000	00	00

8 pt. of 70 l. &c.

20 shill. or 8 half-crowns, &c.	l.	s.	d.
10	10	00	00
100	100	00	00
1000	1000	00	00
10000	10000	00	00
100000	100000	00	00
1000000	1000000	00	00

1 pt. of 10 l. &c.

22 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	11	00	00
100	110	00	00
1000	1100	00	00
10000	11000	00	00
100000	110000	00	00
1000000	1100000	00	00

10 pt. of 110 l. &c.

22 s. 6 pences, or 9 half-crowns.	l.	s.	d.
10	11	05	00
100	112	10	00
1000	1125	00	00
10000	11250	00	00
100000	112500	00	00
1000000	1125000	00	00

8 pt. of 90 l. &c.

23 s. 4 pences,

TABLE XXI.

6 pt. of 70 l. &c.

23 s. 4 pences, or 7 half-nobles.	l.	s.	d.
10	11	13	04
100	116	13	04
1000	1166	13	04
10000	11666	13	04
100000	116666	13	04
1000000	1166666	13	04

4 pt. of 50 l. &c.

25 shill. or 5 crowns.	l.	s.	d.
10	12	10	00
100	125	00	00
1000	1250	00	00
10000	12500	00	00
100000	125000	00	00
1000000	1250000	00	00

6 pt. of 80 l. &c.

26 s. 8 pences, or 8 half-nobles, &c.	l.	s.	d.
10	13	06	08
100	133	06	08
1000	1333	06	08
10000	13333	06	08
100000	133333	06	08
1000000	1333333	06	08

6 part of 90 l. &c.

30 s. or 6 crowns, or 9 half-nobles.	l.	s.	d.
10	15	00	00
100	150	00	00
1000	1500	00	00
10000	15000	00	00
100000	150000	00	00
1000000	1500000	00	00

33 shill. 4 pences,

TABLE XXII.

3 pt. of 50 l. &c.

33 s. 4 pences, or 5 nobles.	l.	s.	d.
10	16	13	04
100	166	13	04
1000	1666	13	04
10000	16666	13	04
100000	166666	13	04
1000000	1666666	13	04

4 pt. of 70 l. &c.

35 shill. or seven 5 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	17	10	00
100	175	00	00
1000	1750	00	00
10000	17500	00	00
100000	175000	00	00
1000000	1750000	00	00

3 pt. of 60 l. &c.

40 shill. or eight 5 shill. or 6 nob.	l.	s.	d.
10	20	00	00
100	200	00	00
1000	2000	00	00
10000	20000	00	00
100000	200000	00	00
1000000	2000000	00	00

4 pt. of 90 l. &c.

45 shill. or nine 5 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	22	10	00
100	225	00	00
1000	2250	00	00
10000	22500	00	00
100000	225000	00	00
1000000	2250000	00	00

46 shill. 8 pence

TABLE XXIII.

3 pt. of 70 l. &c.

46 s. 8 pences, or 7 nobles.	l.	s.	d.
10	23	06	08
100	233	06	08
1000	2333	06	08
10000	23333	06	08
100000	233333	06	08
1000000	2333333	06	08

2 pt. of 50 l. &c.

50 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	25	00	00
100	250	00	00
1000	2500	00	00
10000	25000	00	00
100000	250000	00	00
1000000	2500000	00	00

3 pt. of 80 l. &c.

53 s. 4 pences, or 4 marks, &c.	l.	s.	d.
10	26	13	04
100	266	13	04
1000	2666	13	04
10000	26666	13	04
100000	266666	13	04
1000000	2666666	13	04

3 part of 90 l. &c.

3 pounds, or 2 nobles, &c.	l.	s.	d.
10	30	00	00
100	300	00	00
1000	3000	00	00
10000	30000	00	00
100000	300000	00	00
1000000	3000000	00	00

3 l. 6 s. 8 pences,

3 pt. of 100 l. &c.

4 pt. of 140 l. &c.

4 pt. of 160 l. &c.

4 part of 180 l. &c.

TABLE XXIV.

3 pt. of 100 l. &c.

3 l. 6 shill. 8 pences, or 5 marks.	l.	s.	d.
10	33	06	08
100	333	06	08
1000	3333	06	08
10000	33333	06	08
100000	333333	06	08
1000000	3333333	06	08

4 pt. of 140 l. &c.

3 l. 10 shill. or seven 10 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	35	00	00
100	350	00	00
1000	3500	00	00
10000	35000	00	00
100000	350000	00	00
1000000	3500000	00	00

4 pt. of 160 l. &c.

4 pounds or eight 10 shillings.	l.	s.	d.
10	40	00	00
100	400	00	00
1000	4000	00	00
10000	40000	00	00
100000	400000	00	00
1000000	4000000	00	00

4 part of 180 l. &c.

4 l. 10 shill. or nine 10 shill. &c.	l.	s.	d.
10	45	00	00
100	450	00	00
1000	4500	00	00
10000	45000	00	00
100000	450000	00	00
1000000	4500000	00	00

TABLE XXV.

3 Pt. of 140 l. &c.

41 l. 13 s. 4 pences, or 27 marks.	l.	s.	d.
10	46	13	04
100	466	13	04
1000	4666	13	04
10000	46666	13	04
100000	466666	13	04
1000000	4666666	13	04

3 pt. of 150 l. &c.

5 pounds.	l.	s.	d.
10	50	00	00
100	500	00	00
1000	5000	00	00
10000	50000	00	00
100000	500000	00	00
1000000	5000000	00	00

3 pt. of 160 l. &c.

5 l. 6 s. 8 pences, or 8 marks.	l.	s.	d.
10	53	06	08
100	533	06	08
1000	5333	06	08
10000	53333	06	08
100000	533333	06	08
1000000	5333333	06	08

3 pt. of 180 l. &c.

6 pounds, or 9 marks.	l.	s.	d.
10	60	00	00
100	600	00	00
1000	6000	00	00
10000	60000	00	00
100000	600000	00	00
1000000	6000000	00	00

pound

pound of *Troy* weight.

1—is—12——ounces.

half a pound 6 ounces.
a quarter 3 ounces.

1 dozen——is——12.
half a dozen—is——6.

1 score——is——20.

half a score—is—10.

a quarter of a score, 5.

one hundred—is—100.

half a hundred——50.

a quarter of a hundred } 25.

one hundred, is 120.

halfe a hundred } is 60.

a quarter of a hundred } is 30.

TABLE XXI.

Dozens, or pounds of Troy weight.

times 12 ounces.	ounces.
10 is	120
100	1200
1000	12000
10000	120000
100000	1200000
1000000	12000000

Scores.

times 20	
10 is	200
100	2000
1000	20000
10000	200000
100000	2000000
1000000	20000000

Hundreds, 5 score to the C.

times 100	
10 is	1000
100	10000
1000	100000
10000	1000000
100000	10000000
1000000	100000000

Hundreds 6 score to the C.

times 120	
10 is	1200
100	12000
1000	120000
10000	1200000
100000	12000000
1000000	120000000

TABLE XXII.

Pounds of Haperdepois weight

	times 16 ounces.	is	ounces.
1 pound is 16 ounces.	10		160
	100		1600
half a pound, 8 ounces.	1000		16000
	10000		160000
a quarter of a pound } 3 ounces.	100000		1600000
	1000000		16000000

Hundreds of Haperdepois weight.

	times 112 pound	is	pounds.
1 hundred weight is 112 pound:	10		1120
	100		11200
half a hundred weight is 56 pound.	1000		112000
	10000		1120000
a quarter of a hundred weight, is 28 pound.	100000		11200000
	1000000		112000000

3 Grains of barley in length make an inch.
12 Inches make a foot.
3 Foot make a yard.
3 Foot and 9 inches, make an elle.

The yard is parted into 4 quarters, and each quarter into foure nailes.

4 quarters of a yard make an elle.

The Elle is also parted into four quarters, and each quarter into foure nailes.

5 Yards and a half do make a perch.
40 Perches in length doe make a rodde.
40 Rodds make a furlong.
8 Furlongs make a mile, which conteins 320 perches, &c.
60 Minutes make an hour. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Choice

Choice places gathered out of the holy Scriptures, which may ſerve fitly *to ſtir us up unto a conſcionable walking in our Callings.*

Mat.7.12.

WHatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, even ſo do unto them: for, this is the law and the Prophets.

1 Cor.10.24.

Let no man ſeek his owne; but every one, anothers wealth.

1 Theſ.4.6.

Let no man oppreſſe or defraud his brother in any matter: for the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch things.

Pro.21.3.

To do juſtice & judgement, is more acceptable to the Lord, than ſacrifice.

Deut.25.13,14,15,16.

Diverſe weights are an abomination to the Lord: and deceitfull balances are not good.

Thou ſhalt not have in thy bag diverſe weights, a great and a ſmall. Thou ſhalt not have in thine houſe diverſe meaſures, a great and a ſmall; but thou ſhalt have a perfect and juſt weight, a perfect and juſt meaſure ſhalt thou have, that thy dayes may be lengthned in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee: for, all that do ſuch things, and all that do unrighteouſly, are an abomination unto the Lord thy God.

Pro.chap. 13 11.

Wealth gotten by vanity, ſhall bee diminiſhed: but he that gathereth by labour, ſhall increaſe.

*Pro.chap.*21.6,7.

The getting of treaſures by a lying tongue, is a vanity toſſed to and fro of them that ſeek death.

The robbery of the wicked ſhall deſtroy them, bicauſe they refuſe to do judgement.

*Pro.*20.21. An heritage may be haſtily gotten at the beginning: but the end thereof ſhall not be bleſſed.

*Pro.*16.8. Better is a little with righteouſneſs, than nues without equity.

Choice places gathered out of the holy Scriptures, which may fitly ſerve to ſtirre us up to a diligent reading of them.

*Rom.*15.4.

WHatſoever things are written afore-time, are written for our learning, that we, through patience & comfort of the Scriptures, might have hope.

*Mar.*12.24.

Ieſus ſaid unto the Sadduces, Are yee not therefore deceived, bicauſe ye knowe not the Scriptures?

Iohn 5.39.

Ieſus ſaid alſo, Search the Scriptures: for in them ye think to have eternall life, and they are they which teſtifie of me.

2 Tim.3.15.

The Scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation, through the faith which is in Christ Iesus.

Pro.chap.8.verse 9.

The Scriptures are all plain to them that will understand, and easie to them that would finde knowledge.

Psalm 119. verse 130.

The entrance into the Scriptures, sheweth light, and giveth understanding to the simple.

Deut.chap.6.6,7,8,9.

These words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt rehearse them continually unto thy children: and thou shalt talk of them when thou tarriest in thine house, and as thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up: and thou shalt binde them for a signe upon thine hand, and they shall bee as frontlets between thine eyes. Also thou shalt write them upon the postes of thine house, and upon thy gates.

Psal.19.7,8,9,10,11.

The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soule. The testimony of the Lord is sure, and giveth wisdome unto the simple. The statutes of the Lord are right, and rejoyce the heart. The commandement of the Lord is pure, and giveth light unto the eyes. The feare of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever. The judgements of the Lord are truth: they are righteous altogether, and more to be desired than gold, yea, than much fine gold, sweeter also than hony and the hony-comb. Moreover, by them is thy servant made circumspect: and in keeping of them, there is great reward.

The Names and Order of all the Bookes of the Old *Testament, with the number of their Chapters.*

	Chap.
Geneſis	50
Exodus	40
Leuiticus	27
Numbers	36
Deuteronomie	34
Ioſhua	24
Iudges	21
Ruth	4
1 Samuel	31
2 Samuel	24
1 Kings	22
2 Kings	25
1 Chronicles	29
2 Chronicles	36
Ezra	10
Nehemiah	13
Eſter	10
Iob	42
Pſalmes	150
Prouerbs	31
Eccleſiaſtes	12
Canticles	8
Iſaiah	66
Ieremiah	52
Lamentations	5
Ezekiel	48
Daniel	12
Hoſea	14
Ioel	3
Amos	9
Obadiah	1
Ionah	4
Micah	7
Nahum	3
Habbakkuk	3
Zephaniah	3
Haggai	2
Zechariah	14
Malachi	4

The

The Names and Order of all the Books of the New *Testament, with the number of their Chapters.*

Mathew	28
Marke	16
Luke	24
Iohn	21
Acts	28
Paul fourteene Epistles.	
Romanes	16
1 Corinthians	16
2 Corinthians	13
Galatians	6
Ephesians	6
Philippians	4
Colossians	4
1 Thessalonians	5
2 Thessalonians	3
1 Timothy	6
2 Timothy	4
Titus	3
Philemon	1
Hebrewes	13
Iames	5
1 Peter	5
2 Peter	3
1 Iohn	5
2 Iohn	1
3 Iohn	1
Iude	1
Revelation	22

The Bookes of the Old Testament.

Gen. Ex. Lev. Num. Deut. Iosh. Iud. Ruth 1 Sam. 2 Sam. 1 Kin. 2 Kin. 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ez. Nehem. Ester, Iob, Psalms, Prov. Eccle. Cant. Isaiah, Iere. Lam. Ezek. Dan. Hose, Ioel, Amos, Obad. Ionah, Micah, Nahum, Hab. Zeph. Hag. Zechari. Malachi.

The Books of the New Testament.

Math. Mar. Luke, Iohn, Acts, Rom. 1 Cor. 2 Cor. Gal. Ephesians, Phil. Col. 1 Thes. 2 Thes. 1 Tim. 2 Tim. Titus Phil. Heb. James 1 Pet. 2 Pet. Iohn, 2 Iohn, 3 Iohn, Iude, Revelation.

Places

Places concerning Prayer.

*Pſal.*66.18.

If I regard wickedneſſe in my heart, the Lord will not heare me.

2 *Tim.*2.19. Let euery one that calleth upon the Name of Chriſt, depart from iniquity.

Iohn 15 7. If ye abide in mee, and my words abide in you, aske what ye will, and it ſhall be done to you.

1 *Tim.*2.8. Ye ought to lift up pure hands, without wrath or do bting.

Iames 5.16. The Prayer of the righteous availeth much, if it bee fervent.

Choice places of holy Scripture, Shewing in what manner we ought to uſe the creatures of God.

1.*Cor.*10.31.

Whether ye eat, or drink, or whatſoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

Luke 21 34 Take heede leſt at any time your hearts bee overcome with ſurfetting, and drunkenneſſe, and the caresofthis life.

*Pro.*25.28. Hee that refraineth not his appetite, is like a city broken down, and without wals.

1 *Tim.*4.4,5. Every creature of God is good: and nothing ought to be refuſed, if it be received with thankſgiving.

A Praier,

A Prayer for a Scholler in the Morning.

I Moſt humbly and heartily thanke thee, O heavenly Father, that thou haſt ſo ſafely kept me this laſt night from the dangers thereof. I beſeech thee alſo to preſerve me this day from all evils both of ſoule and bodie, and to aſſiſt me with thy grace, that I may alwaies endevour to doe thy holy will. Make me alſo apt to learne, and keep me from being ſtubborne and diſobedient to my Parents, or any other which are ſet over me; give me a meeke and a quiet ſpirit, that I may with all patience and dutifulnes ſubmit my ſelfe to every good inſtruction. Bleſſe, I beſeech thee, moſt gracious God, my Parents, Kinſ-folks and friends: give unto me and them, and unto all thy people, whatſoever thou knoweſt to be needfull for us: and that for the worthineſſe of thy deare Sonne our only Saviour, Amen.

A Prayer for a Scholler in the Evening.

I Prayſe thy holy Name, moſt gracious God, that thou haſt preſerved me this day paſt, and given me all neceſſary meanes, for the good both of ſoule and body: I beſeech thee to forgive me all my ſinnes; make me truly thankfull for all thy mercies, and ſo aſſiſt me with thy holy Spirit, that as I increaſe in age, I may alſo endevour to growe in grace, and to increaſe in all good learning. Moſt holy Father, I intreat thee, to take me this night into thy protection, that I may bee ſafe from all dangers, and be ſo refreſhed with reſt and ſleepe, that when thou ſhalt raiſe me up in the Morning, I may be the fitter to do thy holy will. Bleſſe alſo my Parents and kindred: receive me and them (I beſeech thee) and all thy people, into thy keeping and charge this night and for ever, and that through thy welbeloved Son Jeſus Chriſt the righteous: to whom, with thine owne Maieſty (moſt deare Father) and the Holy Ghoſt, be given all honour and glory both now and for evermore, Amen.

A Prayer

A Prayer for a Scholler in the Morning.

MOſt mercifull and loving Father in thy wel-beloved Sonne Ieſus Chriſt, looke mercifully (I beſeech thee) on me thy moſt unworthy ſervant: forgive me all my ſins, and work in my heart an unfeigned deſire in all things to obey thy holy will. And as it hath pleaſed thee, of thy great mercy, to preſerve me this laſt night from the manifold dangers thereof: ſo, according to my bounden duty, I do heer offer to thy heauenly Majeſty all poſſible praiſe & thanks for this & all the reſt of thy benefits, which from time to time thou haſt ſo plentifully beſtowed upon me; Humbly entreating thee, hat as the darknes is now paſt, and the light hath appeared, ſo I may, by thy gratious aſſiſtance, learne to caſt off all my ſins (which are the works of darknes), and that my vnderſtanding may bee ſo enlightned with the ſaving knowledge of thy truth, that I may ſhine forth in my life and converſation, as the light that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day. Holy Father, be with me this day, to preſerve mee from all dangers, that neither the Divell with his aſſaults may hurt me, the examples of the wicked allure, nor my ſinfull fleſh may cauſe me to ſin. Let thy holy Spirit preſerve me from all errour, and lead me into all truth. Make me (deare Father) apt to conceive, and diligent to practiſe whatſoever good leſſons ſhall be taught me either by my Parents, Schoolmaſters, or Elders. Keep ſtubbornneſſe and diſobedience far from me. Giue me a meek and a quiet ſpirit, that I may (with all patience and dutifulneſſe) be ready to ſubmit my ſelfe to every good inſtruction. And as Chriſtian charity bindeth me, ſo I beſeech thee to be mercifull to thy whole Church. Adde daily thereunto ſuch as ſhall be ſaued. Bleſſe our King and his royall poſterity, and all Governours both in Church and Common-weale. Bleſſe alſo (I beſeech thee) moſt gratious God, my Parents, Kinſfolks and friends, with all others which thou haſt commanded mee to pray for. Give unto mee and them (moſt holy Father) whatſoever in thy heavenly wiſdom thou knoweſt to bee needfull, and that for the worthineſſe onely of Ieſus Chriſt the righteous: to whom, with thee and the holy Ghoſt, be giuen all honour and glory now and for ever. Amen.

A Prayer for a Scholler in the Evening.

Heavenly Father, I moſt humbly and heartily thank thee for thy manifold mercies and favours which thou haſt ſo plentifully beſtowed upon me the moſt unworthieſt of all thy ſeruants; and namely, for preſerviug me this day paſt from the dangers thereof, giving me withall, neceſſary meanes for the good both of ſoule & body, and for enabling me in any meaſure, either to underſtand or remember ſuch things as I have bin buſied about. I beſeech thee to forgive me al my ſins, which either this day, or at any time heretofore, I have committed againſt thee, and to aſſiſt me with thy holy Spirit, that as I growe in yeers, ſo I may alſo endevour to grow in grace, and to encreaſe in all good learning. And as the night of darkneſſe is now come, wherein I am to ſleep on my bed (which is a reſemblance of the grave, wherein my body muſt for a time hereafter reſt): ſo I beſeech thee (moſt mercifull Father) to bleſſe this nights reſt unto me, and to hide me under the ſhadow of thy wings, that neither the ſuggeſtions of Satan, fleſhly concupiſcence, ſlothfulneſſe or fearefull dreames may trouble me; but that, ſleeping and waking, my ſoule may ſtill meditate on thy precepts, and alwaies attend to do thy holy will: that ſo, dying to ſin, and living to righteouſneſſe, my riſing in the Morning, may put me in minde of the reſurrection, and be as a teſtimony to me, that I ſhall then riſe to everlaſting life. Look favourably (I beſeech thee) upon thy whole Church. Conſider the manifold troubles thereof. Give a happy iſſue thereto. Preſerve our King and his Royall progeny from all the plots and conſpiracies of the wicked. Guide the hearts of all our Governours, both Magiſtrates and Miniſters, that they may ſeeke thy glory, & the welfare of all thy people. Bleſſe alſo my Parents and friends, which thou haſt given to be the authors of my life and maintenance: Yea grant (I beſeech thee) (moſt mercifull Father) every good thing which thou knoweſt to be needfull either for my ſelfe, or any of thy people. And that for thy wel-beloved Sons ſake Ieſus Chriſt the righteous; To whom, with thine owne Majeſty, and the holy Ghoſt, three Perſons, yet but one God, be given all honour, and glory, now and for evermore. Amen.

A Prayer afore meat.

WEE most humbly intreat thee, O heavenly Father, to bleſſe theſe thy creatures for us, and to aſſiſt us with thy holy Spirit, that we may receive them thankfully (as from thy hand) and uſe them ſoberly, as in thy ſight, to thy glory and our comfort, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord and only Saviour, Amen.

Or thus:

MOſt gracious God, we beſeech thee to bleſſe theſe thy gifts for our uſe: aſſure us by faith of our right unto them in Chriſt, that ſo receiving them as pledges of thy love, wee may be provoked to give up our ſoules and bodies wholly to thy ſervice, through thy Sonne our only Saviour, Amen.

Or thus:

CAuſe us, O Lord, to be truly humbled in the ſight of our great unworthineſs, whereby we have loſt our right unto thy creatures: make us to hunger after Chriſt (by whom only the free uſe of them is againe reſtor'd): Enable us, we beſeech thee, to receive theſe (at this preſent) in ſuch a holy manner as may be pleaſing unto thee, in thy dearly beloved Son, our bleſſed Saviour, Amen.

Or thus:

WEE are unworthy, O Lord, of the leaſt of all thy mercies: we beſeech thee to forgive us our great and manifold offenſes, and ſo guide our hearts (at this preſent) in the receiving of theſe thy creatures, that wee may not lavish and waſte them in ſurfet and riot, but uſe them ſoberly for our neceſſity and comfort; ſo as thereby we may be fitted to do thy holy will, and that through Chriſt our only, and all-ſufficient Mediatour, Amen.

A Thankſ-

A Thankſgiving after meat.

MOſt gracious God, we thy unworthy ſervants, being now refreſhed with thy good creatures, do return unto thy holy Majeſty all poſſible praiſe & thanks that we are able, for theſe & all other thy favours; beſeeching thee ſo to bleſſe them to us, that we may cheerfully performe our ſeverall duties, to thy glory, the good of others, and our owne comfort, and that through Chriſt our onely Saviour, Amen.

Or thus:

ALl praiſe and glory be given unto thee, moſt bleſſed Lord, for theſe and all other thy benefits: Enable us, we intreat thee, ſo to conſider thy goodneſſe and mercy towards us, that it may be as our meat and drink in all things to do thy holy will: Bleſſe (with us) thy whole Church, our King and his Realms, increaſe our faith, forgive us our ſinnes, and ſend us true peace in Chriſt our onely Saviour, Amen.

Or thus:

MOſt gracious Lord, we acknowledge thy goodnes and mercie towards us both now and heretofore: we humbly intreat thee, that as thou haſt bin bountifull to us, ſo thou wilt alſo inlarge our hearts, that we may (continually) be ſtirred up to walke worthy of all thy mercies. Looke favourably, wee beſeech thee, upon thy whole Church. Bleſſe our King and his Royall Progeny. Continue thy Goſpell in this Land to us and our poſterity. Keepe us from all idolatrie and ſuperſtition: forgive us our manifold ſinnes, and give us everlaſting life, through thy deare Sonne our onely Saviour, Amen.

Another

Another Thankſgiving after meat.

HOnour and glory be given to thy great Name, moſt gracious God, for feeding our bodies at this preſent, and for all other thy favours. We beſeech thee ſo to bleſſe them to us, that they may be as cords of thy love, to draw our hearts nearer to thee. Be mercifull to thy whole Church: conſider the troubles thereof: give a happy iſſue thereto. Bleſſe our King in a ſpeciall manner, and his royall poſterity. Continue thy Goſpell ſtill among us. Encreaſe our faith. Pardon our ſins: and grant us life eternall, through thy deare Son our onely Saviour, Amen.

Two ſhort Graces in verſe, to bee learned by little Children.

Afore meat.

Good Lord, ſit me for thy ſelfe,
And theſe good gifts for me,
That I may daily die to ſinne,
And ever live to thee, Amen.

After meat.

As thou haſt fed my body, Lord,
With theſe good gifts of thine:
So cauſe me now and evermore,
To praiſe thy power divine, Amen.

FINIS.

Another Thankſgiving after meat.

HOnour and glory be given to thy great Name, moſt gracious God, for feeding our bodies at this preſent, and for all other thy favours. We beſeech thee ſo to bleſſe them to us, that they may be as cords of thy love, to draw our hearts nearer to thee. Be mercifull to thy whole Church: conſider the troubles thereof: give a happy iſſue thereto. Bleſſe our King in a ſpeciall manner, and his royall poſterity. Continue thy Goſpell ſtill among us. Encreaſe our faith. Pardon our ſins: and grant us life eternall, through thy deare Son our onely Saviour, Amen.

Two ſhort Graces in verſe, to bee learned by little Children.

Afore meat.

Good Lord, ſo fit me for thy ſelfe,
And theſe good gifts for me,
That I may daily die to ſinne,
And ever live to thee, Amen.

After meat.

As thou haſt fed my body, Lord,
With theſe good gifts of thine:
So cauſe me now and evermore,
To praiſe thy power divine, Amen.

FINIS.